密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

Saturday April 26th 1919

Chinese Accuse Siam of Bad Treatment

By Hollington K. Tong

The Present Condition of the Bank of China

By Chang Kia Ngau

Vice-President and General Manager

Transportation a Factor in Post War Reconstruction

By Paul P. Whitham

U. S. Trade Commissioner

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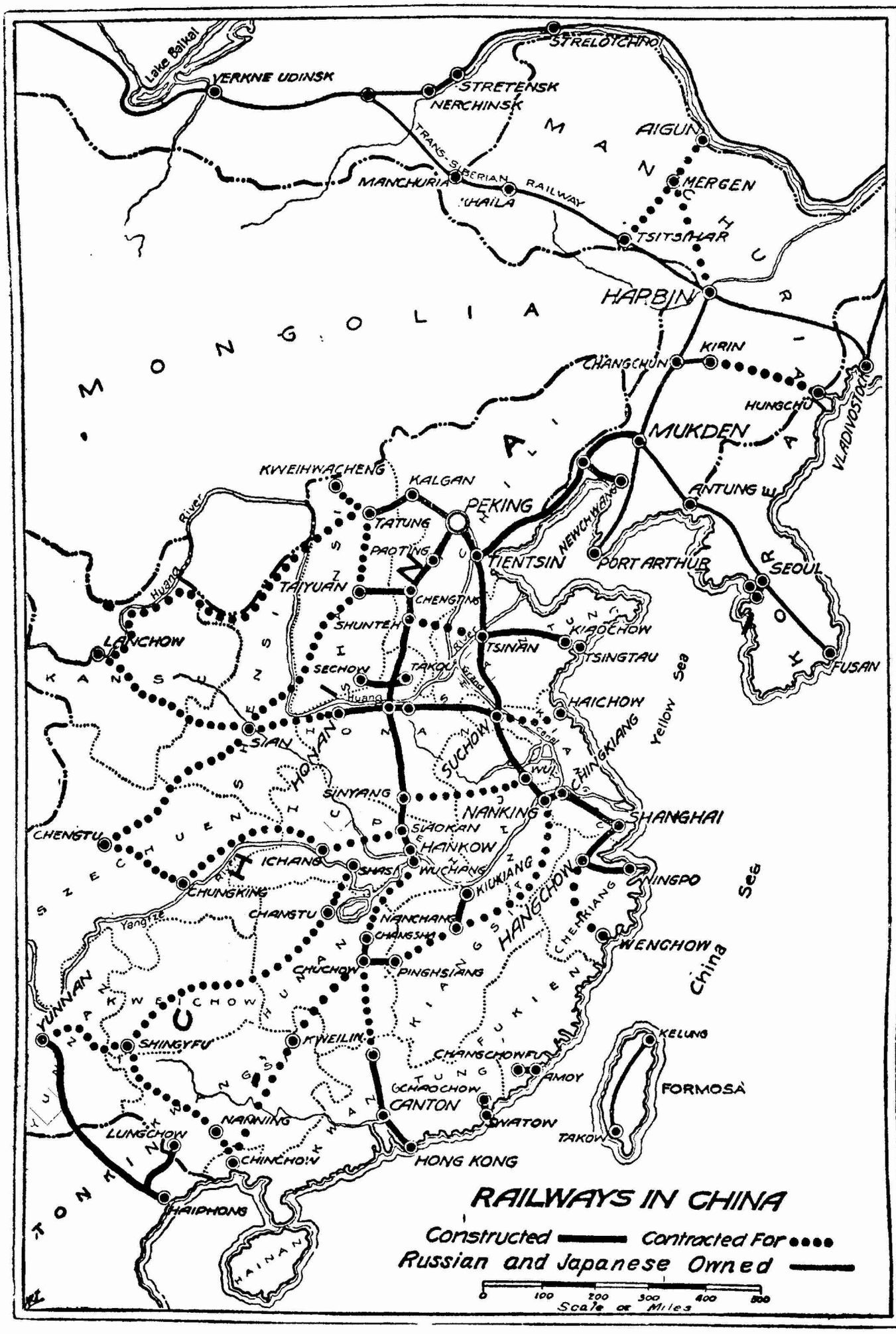
	Name of Line	Net Operating Revenue	Investment Assets	Per Cent Return
1.	Peking-Hankow	$11,741,410.48	$ 99,132,800.40	11.8
2.	Peking-Mukden	10,466,674.40	61,139,874.01	17.1
3.	Tientsin-Pukow	5,182,931.78	100,181,965.82	5.2
4.	Shanghai-Nanking	1,976,563.08	30,536,757.02	6.4
5.	Shanghai-H.-Ningpo	408,271.02	21,869,393.10	1.9
6.	Peking-Suiyuan	1,169,799.29	26,461,744.31	4.8
7.	Cheng-Tai	1,242,654.31	22,011,968.21	5.5
8.	Taokow-Chinghua	550,465.17	7,306,484.01	7.5
9.	Kaifeng-Honan	732,975.99	13,422,206.50	5.4
10.	Kirin-Changchun	326,896.59	6,556,071.89	4.9
11.	Chuchow-Pinghsiang	108,169.76	4,808,850.27	2.2
12.	Canton-Kowloon	Less 42,668.38	15,534,626.15	Less
13.	Changchow-Amoy	Less 31,004.32	2,643,031.27	Less
	Chinese Government Railway's	$33,833,139.17	$411,605,772.96	8.2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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

IN this cruel world war which has just been concluded, Asiatics fought side by side with Anglo-Saxons, Latins and Slavs against the common enemy, Teutons, Turks and Bulgars. After having fought together on terms of perfect equality and mutual understanding, the subject of racial discrimination has been brought up at the peace conference by Japan. Simultaneously with the introduction of the resolution by the Japanese delegates at Paris, there began an anti-American and anti-British press campaign in Japan which, with official sanction, has steadily grown in intensity. At the same time Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to America, delivered a speech on the subject, the main effect of which served chiefly to supply ammunition to those individuals and interests in America which have been opposing President Wilson and the League of Nations. The Japanese Consul-General in Canada also issued a statement on the subject from Ottawa. Owing to the fact that the "racial equality" subject is so closely allied with the subject of immigration, there was small possibility of the Japanese measure passing the peace conference, said subjects being strictly internal and personal questions for the various nations. This the Japanese government knew and understood, and while on a discussion of this subject it is well to remember that there is no nationality in the world that is more intolerant than Japan on this subject, witness the Japanese treatment and ostracism of her own *eta* class, her strict exclusion of Chinese laborers from Japan, the Japanese treatment of Koreans, which goes to the extent of school segregation no Korean being permitted to enter a Japanese school in Korea, and the treatment the Japanese accord to the Chinese inhabitants of Formosa as well as to the semi-civilized tribes of that island

which are still being hunted down by Japanese soldiers in the manner accorded to wild beasts. In addition to this no foreigner is permitted to own land in Japan and any foreigner who attempts to do business in Japan is constantly hindered and obstructed. In Japan where there are thousands of Chinese students, there is no fellowship or fraternization among them and the Japanese students, the Japanese looking down upon the Chinese as inferiors and practically ostracising them from Japanese society and forcing them to live to themselves.

IN discussing the subject of racial or class equality we are always reminded of the Irishman's declaration that, "ev'ry man is as good as any other man—and a dam sight better." All of the legislation of all of the peace conferences will not solve it. It is essentially a question of education and development that requires time. In America where the Negro has been given full political and citizenship rights, there is still a gulf between the white and negro races. Booker T. Washington, the foremost negro educator, in his final advice to the members of his race advised frugality, industry, education and property ownership, with the statement that when these conditions come about the race question will solve itself. In connection with a discussion of this subject the *China Press* in its issue of April 23 said:

"If there has been discrimination in the past it has been in origin much less on the store of color than of degree of civilization. If the white races have looked down on the non-white races it has been because they have regarded their civilization as inferior. It cannot be denied in justice to the non-white races that the standard of measurement has been that of the white races, self-chosen, and that it has been largely a material standard. But this, too, is not entirely without justification, for the white man's civilization does postulate a fuler life for the greatest number of units of the race, and its evolution has been in that direction. The non-white races, especially those of the East, have been in that respect deficient; their civilization has accepted and rested on, in fact if not in the teachings of their prophets, the degradation of the great majority. And in the West ignorance and insularity, due largely to the past's lack of communication, have confounded the two factors, and man's instinctive hostility to the unfamiliar has intensified the confusion, and race prejudice has naturally resulted—on both sides, remember; always remember that the contempt has been mutual."

SINCE Japan does not bring this question of racial equality to the peace conference with clean hands, we naturally wonder why it was done. A few years ago one of the Japanese Ministers at Peking caused one of the rooms in the Japanese legation to be fitted with large maps of the world tinted to suit his fancy. This, to be more definite, was about the time Japan attempted to force upon China the infamous "Twenty-one demands." One of these maps was tinted in such a manner that Japan, China, the Philippine Islands, Indo-China, the Straits Settlements, Siam, India and the Dutch East Indies were all of the same color. It was the custom of the Japanese Minister to invite influential Chinese into this room and then, after an inspection of the map, would make the statement, "If we work together and play the game together, this (referring to the tinted map) is our sphere. When we bring this about we shall rule the world." Thus we come nearer to Japan's reasons for bringing this problem into the peace conference. A further hint is given in a recent issue of the *Nichi-Nichi*, an influential newspaper of Tokio.

"The *Nichi-Nichi* considers it not belated to comment on Viscount Ishii's address delivered in New York, although the Japanese claim for abolition of racial discrimination has been rejected and the claim appears to have died a natural death. But the death is not a complete one, and in due course of time it will be revived, when all the colored races, which are discriminated against, should join in the move. . . . The minority races of America, England, Canada, Australia and other races are behaving like the lords of the earth, in an aristocratic fashion, quite indifferent to the sufferings of the majority races, who are dying of hunger. These aristocratic races are opposing of their own accord the new ideas of the age, but they will not be able to cope with the ever increasing populations of Japan, China, India and other lands, who are surging on in a torrential tide, with their search after a living. The Asiatics may combine in an effort to break down the barrier erected by the white races. No arms are needed. Reason, sense of right, necessity and constant demand are the best weapons to attain the object."

JAPAN has failed at the peace conference. It was inevitable that she should fail, since modern industrial and autocratic Japan based upon the German system, could not think otherwise than in the same terms that brought Germany to ruin. America and Europe—and China, now see and understand what Japan has had in mind for so long and Japan now faces the problem of reconstruction—or worse. The one thing that the Japanese military and official bureaucrats fear and dread is a united and liberalized and democratic China. When that comes, the day of Prussian absoluteism in Japan must end. That is why the agitation of racial

discrimination is raised and propagated by Japan throughout the Far East. That is why a continuous agitation against Americans and Europeans is constantly being conducted by Japan in China. Japan hasn't the interests of her fellow Oriental nationals at heart when she agitates this question. She has Japan's interests at heart and those interests do not coincide with anything except that now out-of-date doctrine known as Pan-Germanism. All that the Chinese, Indians and other so-called colored peoples need do to be convinced in this connection, is to examine the cases of Korea and Formosa. It is true that Japan's present actions are no worse than the actions of most other nations in the past. The trouble is caused by the fact that Japan was "caught with the goods on after the light had risen," to quote a recent writer on things Oriental.

"WHATSOEVER ye sow ye shall reap." Mr. Chang Chung-hsiang, Chinese Minister to Japan, who has recently returned to Peking, must feel the sting of this Biblical saying most acutely. It is Minister Chang who is commonly charged by the Chinese press with having tried to induce Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Foreign Minister and China's chief delegate to the European peace conference, to sign an agreement disadvantageous to China with Viscount Uchida, Japan's Foreign Minister, when he passed through Japan *en route* to Paris last January. It is he who is partly responsible for most of the secret treaties and agreements made with Japan during the last few years through which Japan tried to control China's army, China's finances, China's man-power, China's immense natural resources and China's national affairs. These agreements he illegally signed for the Chinese government. While boarding the train on April 11 to return to China on furlough, many distinguished Japanese officials were at the railway station to see him off, but suddenly there appeared a group of Chinese students carrying little flags with the characters "*Kuo Cheh*" ("Traitor to the Nation") and other insulting inscriptions on them. Waving these flags in Minister Chang's face the students gave a demonstration before the unpatriotic official. That this news should have been printed in the columns of the *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, a Japanese organ published in Peking, reminds us of the ancient saying that "the dog bites the hand which feeds it." Minister Chang is said to have brought back a number of secret documents, the existence of which is known only to a few Chinese officials who are also under Japanese influence. These documents are said to be "too important" to be entrusted even to his most faithful associates for transference to Peking. Hence his return. Another reason for his visit to the Capital is to tender his resignation to the President in person in the hope that it may not be accepted. It is hoped that he will sever his connection with the government and make whatever reparation he can. It is time for Minister Chang as well as for other unpatriotic Chinese officials who may be the victims of circumstances, to realize the significance of the Biblical saying quoted at the head of this paragraph.

WE commend the following editorial from the April 18 issue of the *San Francisco Chronicle* as an "intelligent" view of the "Tientsin Incident:"

> "There is no reason to suppose that our relations with Japan will be in any way affected by a fight between a few dozen Japanese citizens and an apparently much smaller number of unarmed American soldiers. It might have been whisky, or whatever is the equivalent of that beverage in the Orient. The two governments will doubtless get the facts in the case and individuals found delinquent will be properly dealt with. The disturbance was not in Japan, but in China, and in a 'concession' supposed to be under the jurisdiction of the French. Most of us did not know that we had any American troops in Tientsin or elsewhere in China, and do not now know why they are there. The trouble appears to be a disturbance of the peace of China, whose government, therefore, would

seem to be the proper authority to deal with the case, but is not mentioned in the dispatches as concerning itself in the least or being consulted. As the row took place in the French concession very likely the French authorities will deal with the case. Such incidents are always unfortunate when, as in this case, wide publicity is given, the tendency being for the people of each nation to assume that its nationals were in the right and to want to go and fight the other nation right away. And it is particularly unfortunate when there is a racial question involved. The individual found in the wrong will presumably be properly disciplined and the incident officially closed. The unpleasant racial feeling aroused will disappear more slowly."

Since the *San Francisco Chronicle* is published in a section of the United States where a knowledge of affairs in the Orient is more or less essential, we commend the editor of that important journal to our readers for material that will assist in his education.

THE American General Electric Edison Corporation has established a factory for the production of incandescent electric lamps on Robinson Road, Shanghai. The company now employs about four hundred Chinese men and women in the manufacture of filament lamps, an operation requiring the skill of watch-making or even more technical trades. With very few exceptions none of these employees ever saw an electric lamp before beginning their work in this factory. One Chinese coolie, who is blowing lamp globes just as expertly as the skilled workers in America or Europe, was engaged three months ago in the common work of carrying materials for a new building. Dozens of Chinese women and girls who a few months ago were living in mud huts on the Chinese farms in this vicinity, are now earning good wages by operating highly technical machines—and they are doing it just as efficiently as workers in Western lands. To supervise the labors of all of these employees only one foreigner is necessary. All of the forty different operations in the production of a perfect electric lamp as well as the rigid tests for excellence and perfection are performed by Chinese workmen. These electric lamps with the exception of one or two articles are made from the products of China, and every package that goes out for sale has the trademark, "Made in China." The operation of this plant is a most excellent example for China of what can be accomplished with Chinese labor and intelligent foreign supervision. And yet there are certain Chinese politicians who insist that they do not need the service of foreign experts in the operation, construction and reorganization of the Chinese railways. The lamp factory is operated along efficient lines. Perhaps this is why there is objection to the railway reorganization plan.

Chinese Accuse Siam of Bad Treatment

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE overseas Chinese in Siam are highly indignant at the attempt of the Siamese authorities to make them swear allegiance to the government of Siam. They are practically forced to adopt the nationality of Siam and are prevented from teaching their children the Chinese written language. While compelled to pay heavy taxes, they receive little or no protection to life and property from the officials of Siam. They charge that some of their fellow-countrymen have been robbed and murdered in the presence of the Siamese police who make slight attempts to accord them protection.

A representation couched in strong terms has recently been received by the President in Peking setting forth the grievances of the overseas Chinese in Siam and imploring His Excellency to open negotiations with the Siamese government with the object of redressing their grievances and the stationing of Chinese officials of high rank at Bangkok to look after their interests. It is learned that a delegation of several representative Chinese merchants is now on its way to the capital city of China to appeal to the President in person for his assistance in procuring for them a condition under which they can live and trade in peace and be free from any measures devised by the Siamese government to carry out its object, which is contrary to the letter and spirit of international law.

To-day there are nearly one million and a half Chinese living in Siam. The majority of them are merchants doing a flourishing business. They control, in the opinion of those who know business conditions there, nine-tenths of the commerce of the nation. They constitute approximately one-fifth of the whole population of Siam, which is roughly estimated at 8,500,000. Through them the immense amount of the staple product—rice grown in innumerable fields in that kingdom—is exported into the Malay States and China, and even Europe and America. They also export to China and the Straits teakwood, ivory and many other minor articles of native produce which command good prices. It is these Chinese merchants who have played no small part in increasing the prosperity of Siam and maintaining her existence and whom her officials, according to the representation sent to the President by the representatives of the Chinese there, are now persecuting.

Less than a century ago Siam paid yearly tribute to China, and her tribute bearers were well treated by the Chinese government. But she was eventually made a buffer state when Great Britain, influenced by the East India Company, converted Burma into a British province and France annexed Annam. Siam, however, cannot be politically independent, in the view of Chinese observers, as long as she has Great Britain on one side and France on the other side as her neighbors. Nor can she be economically independent, as the majority of her commerce is in the hands of Chinese merchants, without whom she could hardly exist.

Hope is expressed in Chinese official circles that the government of Siam will recognize the services of the Chinese merchants in the building up of that country and, recognizing it, will adopt a more enlightened attitude towards them. At the present China is represented in Siam by a Resident Commissioner, but in view of the world tendency towards closer relationships between nations, she should send a more responsible official to be stationed in the capital of Siam permanently. As there are few Siamese living in China, there is no need for the residence in Peking of a Siamese official, as yet. With the growth of the relationship, such an official to look after Siam's national interests may become necessary.

The following is the lengthy representation from the overseas merchants in Siam, which has been carefully read by the high government officials, and to which, pending the arrival of the delegates from Siam, no reply will be given:

"The Chinese living abroad are nearly 10,000,000, of which number one-sixth are in Siam. The commercial relationship between China and Siam commenced a thousand years ago, and has been the longest. Those Chinese who are residents of Siam have been helping that country to open up its natural resources, increase its commerce and cause Chinese capital from their motherland to flow thither. They have thus rendered a great service to Siam.

"In spite of the valuable service done to Siam, the Chinese residents there have no law for their protection and no officials to see to it that they get justice. We are compelled to submit to injustice of the land, for which we have no means to secure redress. We are therefore suffering immensely. During the last ten years, the ill-treatment of the Chinese by the Siamese government has increased in its acuteness, like the water running on its downward course. At first it was light, but it now becomes unbearable. Attempts are being made to exterminate the several hundred thousand Chinese in Siam.

"No nation, however strong it might be, would treat the Chinese as the Siamese have been treating them. For this reason, if we do not report the actual conditions under which we are living, it is we who are to blame. We are giving for the attention of the President the following few instances of maltreatment we are daily receiving:

"There is definite international law on the question of naturalization. Siam is, however, treating those who live in her territory as her subjects contrary to it. Formerly, the children born of a Chinese father and a Siamese mother belonged to China. But now such children are considered as Siamese. It means that whoever is born in her territory is regarded as her subject. This attitude might be defensible. But what is most unreasonable is the attempt to make those Chinese children whom their fathers took over to Siam as children of Siam. There are no laws of any nation in the world which can compel people of any other nation to be nationalized in the high-handed way Siam is doing.

"In the past, a registration paper was pasted outside the door of the house in which Chinese lived indicating that they were Chinese, and they were thus treated like other foreigners. Since the last year this practice has been abolished, the Chinese are not treated as such, and their wishes are not consulted as to whether they object to being given the legal status of a Siamese. With the exception

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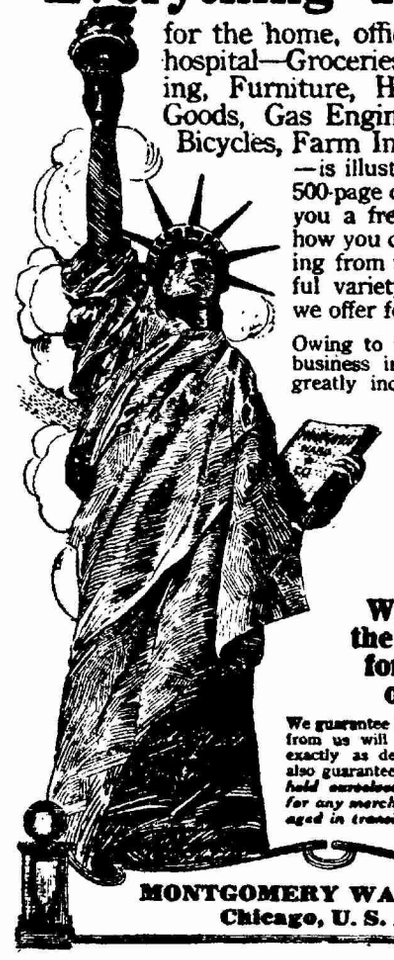

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of those Chinese who have already been nationalized as citizens of other countries, the local authorities have caused registration papers to be pasted outside the doors of houses in which Chinese were living saying that they were Siamese. This arbitrary action is no different from the ancient practice of capturing foreigners and making them slaves.

"All the strong nations in the world have recognized China as an independent nation. Even Central and Southern American States with which no treaty was formally made also recognize her as such, and treat her people in accordance with international law. Siam's treatment of the Chinese residents within her territory is the first attempt ever known to ignore the existence of China.

"Secondly, no attempt has ever been made by a foreign government to interfere with the Chinese living in its territory and who are teaching their children their own language. Therefore there have been Chinese schools established in Japan, America and other countries. The Chinese in Siam are grateful to their own government for its encouragement of popular education. During the last few years more than twenty schools have been established in Siam in consequence. They are supplying education to numerous Chinese children in Siam on the one hand and on the other hand they are indirectly benefiting her through it rather than injuring her interests.

"Last year the Siamese authorities unexpectedly promulgated a set of regulations governing the founding of schools by the people. Article 4 of the regulations provides that one of the qualifications of the principal of a people's school is that he must receive a certificate from the government of Siam, and that he must know the Siamese language. Article 22 states that the principal and teachers must be well versed in the Siamese language and teach their pupils in that language only and that they are required to persuade their pupils to be loyal and patriotic to Siam alone. All the text books used must not contain anything which is against Siam's form of government. Such regulations, if applied to her people only, are reasonable, but they are unreasonable and unheard of if they are applied to the Chinese residents of Siam. They might be applied to a people whose country had been lost in order to make them forget their own national language. Unfortunately, without good reason, Siam has tried to force the Chinese, whose country is still existing, to adopt these regulations. From this we can easily learn what her real object is.

"Since these regulations were published the Siamese authorities have frequently been interfering with our educational affairs. As a result many schools have been closed, and what schools remain open will have to carry out the regulations or be closed also by force before the end of this year. Should we follow the regulations, several hundred thousand Chinese in Siam would forget their national language in ten years' time, and should we refuse to obey them, no Chinese school can remain. We are thus confronted with the alternative of freeing ourselves either from Siam's yoke by leaving her territory or gradually sinking to the position of coolies through lack of learning, and thereby lose our patriotic feeling for our mother country.

"These two instances show clearly the desire of the Siamese authorities to ignore the existence of China. The first one is an attempt to deprive the Chinese of their nationality and the second is an attempt to make them forget their national language. No sorrow is greater than that from the extermination of race and no suffering is greater than that from the loss of a country.

"Other maltreatments are the imposing of a poll tax, which is heavy, and the light punishment meted out to those Siamese who murdered the Chinese. In levying the poll tax no exemption is allowed of poor and aged and young Chinese who are not in a financial position to pay it. Those Chinese who have newly arrived in Siam and who did not know the customs are imprisoned for non-payment of the tax, and if they want to make good, they are not allowed to do so. Those who are unable to pay are also imprisoned many days, and then forced to pay the tax by means of labor. Meanwhile they are given poor food and are forced to live in filthy places. They are usually cruelly treated. Often death is the result. Murders of the Chinese by robbers in big cities, hills, wildernesses and places where the police are inefficient are frequently reported, and the police neglect to take action although they may witness such tragedies themselves and purposely allow the murderers to escape. On account of the internal trouble in China, Siam openly refuses to accord protection to our people living in her land.

"We believe that the Paris peace conference which is now in session will not approve of Siam's attempt to enslave other nations and people and set at nought the fundamental principles of international law. As China has already joined the war on the side of the Allies and has been given a seat at the peace conference, she is on equal terms with other nations, and cannot and must not tolerate any maltreatment of her citizens by Siam characteristic of relations between two unequal nations."

Peking, April 19, 1919.

Transportation Factor of Post War Reconstruction

Synopsis of Address Given at Shanghai March 22, 1919,

BY PAUL P. WHITHAM

U. S. Trade Commissioner

IT is a common and very true saying that the world grows smaller, that is, shrinks in size in proportion to the advances made in the adequacy and rapidity of the means of transportation. Geologists tell us that many of the eruptions, upheavals and disturbance of the earth's surface resulted from unequal shrinkage pressures. May it not be true also that many of the human disturbances of the world are due to the inequality of shrinkage of the size of the earth resulting from highly developed transportation facilities in some portions while other sections remain stagnant?

A year ago when in Yunnanfu I attended a dinner given by some Chinese students, they asked me many questions about America. One chap asked how large is America. I replied nearly as large as China including the outer territories. How long does it take to cross America, he then enquired. Reply was about five days. Well! he said, there must be some mistake. America cannot be as large as Yunnan province which requires thirty days to cross.

This young Chinese was right. As a result of rapid transportation facilities, America has shrunken in size until it is smaller than the province of Yunnan.

The big minds of the Allied countries are concerned with the reconstruction problems especially in the European War zones. Some of the far seeing are also giving thought to the general world reconstruction problems that must be met if civilization is to advance and make secure the new ideals born of the war. It would seem that transportation development is a most important factor of any world reconstruction program. Economically the world requires access to the resources of the unused and backward countries of the earth.

From the humanitarian standpoint the people in these unused and backward places need to be brought into touch with life currents of the more advanced countries. If the principles for which the war was fought and won are to spread, if democracy is to prevail, the world must be knit together, must be made small even by the universal extension of adequate and rapid means of communication. If you will study the map of the world you will discover that a surprisingly small portion of the land surface of the earth is adequately if at all provided with modern means of transportation. Europe and a portion of North America is about all that is so equipped and even the countries most advanced in that respect are taking steps to extend and better their facilities.

The great continent of Asia, most of Africa, and much of South America present a nearly virgin field for transportation development. To adequately meet the needs of these continents is a tremendous task that may well stagger the financial resources and the constructive ability of the Allied nations. But unprecedented things have been accomplished during the war and it will be necessary to carry on with a world development program on a scale that would

Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October first, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, in given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English, Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20, only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent and must posses a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23rd, 1919, and closes January 30th, 1920; the second semester opens February 3rd, and closes June 16th, 1920.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9th to 13th and August 25th, to 29th, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers.

Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

have been considered impossible in pre-war days. Only by doing so can the burden of the great war debts be lightened.

The Chinese and we foreigners in China naturally are most interested in the application of the thought to Asia. Only the fringe of the Asian continent has been touched. In the great central regions are vast potential resources. There are grazing plains larger than any of the countries of Europe. There are tillable valleys, extensive forests and mineralised mountains, in which are locked up potential resources and dormant productive areas of which the world is in need. At present they are inaccessable on account of lack of transportation. Illustrating this, a few weeks ago I was at the railhead of a line pointing westward but scarcely started across China's three thousand miles. This railway follows one of the great caravan highways that run westward into the heart of Asia, in fact across the continent. Over this primitive trail goods were being transported to and from the railhead in carts or wheelbarrows, on pack animals and men's backs. So thick was the traffic that standing on a mountain top it had the appearance of an endless chain conveyor. But how slow it moved and what small units were carried. Inquiry developed the fact on that particular mountainous section it cost from 30 to 40 cents per ton mile for transportation. The railway took the goods away for approximately 3 cents per ton mile and that is a high rail rate. Inspection of the commodities carried revealed that they were either of high value per weight unit or necessities required at most any cost. The products of Central Asia that dribble out in this manner of necessity under such conditions are infinitesimal as compared with the potentialities of the country.

A few months ago I made a trip across a portion of Mongolia from Kalgan to Urga, about 100 miles. There may be deserts in Mongolia but the section I traversed is a grazing country comparable to the cattle country of Wyoming and Montana. Recently the Chinese have been breaking sections of it into cultivation and are able to produce hardy grains and vegetables. What is generally known as Inner and Outer Mongolia has a combined area approximately the size of the United States easterly of the Mississippi or all of Western Europe. To be conservative say only half of it is usable. Yet there is a great potential cattle country, much farming land and near the Siberian border extensive forests.

The world's sources of meat supplies are running short, in North America the cattle country is being broken up into farms. The world may need to use Mongolia as a source of a new supply. It must be made accessable by better means of transportation. A railway across Mongolia would also tap Central Asia outside of China and serve as a transcontinental line to Europe. This serves as another illustration, of which there are many, of the need of transportation and to indicate the magnitude of the task.

The Chinese have a great deal at stake in the proper transportational development of Asia. China is remarkably well situated geographically relative to the continent. The Himalayian mountains and the high Tibetan plateau acts as a barrier cutting off Central Asia from direct access to the Indian Seas consequently the transcontinental routes must pass northerly of Tibet through outer China. China possesses the chief Pacific frontage so that much of the traffic from Central Asia and portions of Siberia is bound to seek an outlet through Chinese ports if adequate carrying facilities are provided. This is an added incentive to a proper transportational development in China if the Chinese own needs be not sufficient. However to take advantage of the situation China must first look after the development within her own borders. Outside capital will be required as it was in North America and the world has enough at stake in the development of the people and resources of Asia to justify the leading financial countries coming forward with the money to the extent of their ability consistent with needs elsewhere.

There may be room for keen and healthy trade competition in many lines but in supplying the world's transportation needs there is a splendid opportunity for international cooperation. There will be sufficient opportunity for all. Money will be required faster than the surplus capital of all the nations becomes available. Such cooperation will be feasable in proportion to the extent to which the old idea of commercial domination gives way to the new spirit constructive mutually beneficial trade promotion which views commercial activities as a form of international intercourse, a give and take, profitable to all parties concerned. This is a big subject that in the brief period available can be indicated only in general outline.

In conclusion, permit me to suggest that much of the hope of a lasting peace, of an effective and workable League of Nations is dependent upon a prompt and adequate extension of transportation facilities into the unused and backward places in the world. The task is to diminish the world's size evenly throughout its surface in order that mankind may be bound together and the danger of human upheavals may be avoided.

Correspondence

Japan and the Andersen-Meyer Arms Deal

THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

THE Japanese officials and newspapers in the Far East have been making capital of the insignificant Andersen-Meyer arms deal, believing or trying to believe that they have got something which can be advantageously used to prove the inconsistency of the American government. They have pointed out that America, which has been against the supply by any foreign nation of arms and ammunition to the Chinese militarists pending the negotiations for internal peace at Shanghai, is now reported to have allowed her own merchants to sell the very forbidden articles to General Chang Chin-yao, military governor of Honan. Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister to China, has even called upon some of the Chinese high officials with the object of prevailing upon them to publish the agreement of this so-called secret deal. But as a matter of fact there has been no formal contract signed for the purchase of a small quantity of ammunition from Andersen, Meyer & Co., namely 5,000,000 rifle cartridges and 30 Colt machine gun barrels. The deal was transacted between General Chang's agents and Andersen Meyer & Company in Tientsin, and was a purely commercial one,

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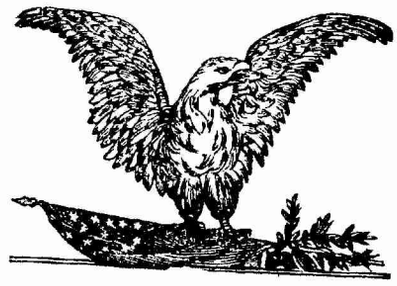

INCOME TAX RETURNS

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1918

Individual Income Tax Return Forms for the calender year 1918 have been received at this Consulate-General and will be distributed through the Shipping Office to all applicants.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai, 23rd April, 1919.

involving altogether $300,000. However, the delivery of this comparatively insignificant amount of material has served one good purpose. The Japanese government has now expressed its willingness to become a party to an agreement for the prohibition of the importation of arms and ammunition to China, convinced that other nations are also in a position—and in a better position—to supply China with arms and ammunition.

Early in December, 1918, the American government proposed to the Allied governments, in view of the Chinese domestic situation, that an agreement be made between them not to permit the import of arms or ammunition into China. The Japanese government stated that it could not entertain such a proposition, first because it could not interfere with the execution of private contracts entered into by Japanese firms with the Chinese government, and secondly because, being the only nation in a position to furnish arms and ammunition, such a declaration would appear to be directed against it. Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister, then told Mr. Obata, according to reports, that he was mistaken in supposing that Japan was the only nation in a position to furnish arms and ammunition; that the United States was quite able to do so. Since then, there have been imported about 15,000,000 yen worth of arms and ammunition from Japan before the Japanese government decided to suspend the execution of the arms contract. The Japanese arms contract is the most peculiar private contract that one can imagine as it calls for the appointment of Japanese military advisers and instructors for the Chinese army. It is therefore not a commercial transaction, and is one of the devices invented by Tokio to control China's army and to further Japan's territorial ambition in China. It was obviously out of the question for the United States to prohibit American firms from executing arms contracts so long as Japan was allowed to do so. Besides, the Andersen Meyer deal was concluded in August last or at a time when there was no suggestion for the prohibition of the import of arms and ammunition into China.

It is hoped that the Andersen-Meyer arms deal will convince Japan of the impossibility to continue monopolizing the Chinese market even with regard to the supply of warlike material and continue feeling that she can do what she likes in China particularly and in the Far East in general. Recognizing Japan's ability to adapt herself to the world conditions and her wonderful progress made during the last century in many ways for which we have great admiration, we cannot but conclude that she is a small country. Her annual income is not as big as that of "Duponts" (*i. e.*, du Pont de Nemours & Co.) of America. The total contract of that American company with the U. S. government, it may be noted, was G. $285,662,000. In addition the company assisted in the constructing of the British Henbury powder plant by furnishing drawings of lay-out and equipment, and men to supervise and direct in the erection —for all of which nothing was charged. This was also done in the case of the Nashville Powder Works for the United States government —a plant that has a capacity of one million pounds of powder a day. "Duponts" contributed more towards winning the Great War than the whole Japanese government budget of 1915-1916, namely Yen 491,769,850, or about 55 per cent of the proposed expenditure of Japan for 1919-1920, namely Yen 1,034,963,581. This is something which the Japanese government and Japanese business interests might reflect upon.

A PATRIOTIC CHINESE.

Tientsin, April 21, 1919.

Does Anybody Care?

THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

It has appeared as though no one in authority was inclined to seriously consider questions bearing on the destruction of China; especially is this true in regard to the lamentable condition caused by the revival of opium trade and unlimited extent of the poppy plantation. My position enables me only to speak definitely in regard to the province of Shensi: though according to reports, the condition is similar in many other provinces.

During the years from 1907 to 1917 inclusive a good deal of work was done toward the suppression of opium planting, but it was not very effectual: because what one official did the one year, his successor pulled down the next. Yet in the autumn of 1916 and the spring of the following year great effort was put forth with the result that in that same year the inspector was able to report that opium planting in Shensi was actually suppressed.

This condition, however, lasted only until the early spring of 1918 when word was sent out from the capital of the province that the planting of opium

would be allowed: whereupon the people became busy preparing ground, mostly by plowing up the already advanced peas and wheat. Later on proclamation came out from the military and civil governors that those who had planted opium must pay a fine of Tls. 6.60 per *mow*. As the spring rain was favorable a considerable crop was reaped which encouraged the farmers to plant more than ever last autumn; and an additional seeding has been done this spring, especially in the southern mountain regions. It is therefore safe to say that never before was there more opium grown in this province than this year. The exact amount cannot be determined as it has been left to the headman of each village to furnish a report and pay the silver fine, and no official inspection has been made to verify the correctness of the report. The amount of fine that the villages in a district of forty *li* square have agreed on to pay is Tls. 180,000. It is an open secret, however, that the headmen of the villages have only reported some fractions of the actual amount planted. If it should come to an investigation they will easily be able to bribe the commissioner as usual.

If the crop this year should be fairly good the amount from this country district alone will not fall very short of a million pounds. And the country district west of here will be three times as much. What the harvest will be from the whole province is impossible to estimate, but will supply opium to millions of consumers for years to come.

There is no use talking of industrial development or great commercial enterprises as long as the wealth and energy of the people are consumed by the monster evil use of opium. Shall this wickedness flourish forever and China be allowed to go to rot? Is there no moral courage left, or Does Nobody Care!

V. RENIUS.

Huhsien, Shensi, April 7, 1919.

Gold Worship

THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

A rusty weapon cannot sharpen itself. Please use a little space in your paper as our strop. When some Japanese open their mouths they talk and laugh at Americans as "gold-worshippers" and they do not seem to know that they themselves are more given to love of gold than are Americans.

The "geisha" girl is a noted production of Japan, protected by the law. Poor mothers sell their daughters to geisha house keepers or restaurants. Oh no! they do not sell them, but the obliging keepers are glad to loan the poor mother money if they can get possession of the daughter and they are the same as slaves until the loan is repaid and the girls could not give up the life if they wished as the law protects the keepers.

All geisha houses are classed as prostitute houses by Japanese law and all of them in Shanghai are successful and some of the owners are wealthy.

We have a Japanese corporation in Shanghai and those Japanese who pay over two dollars corporation taxes are allowed to become members. Until a few years ago restaurant keepers and geisha house keepers were not allowed to become members as all right-minded Japanese despise those who follow this filthy business, as homes are more than riches.

But at the present time the love of gold has so blinded the eyes of Japanese that these slave-keepers are allowed to become members of our Japanese corporation and one of the richest of these secret prostitute keepers has been made a member of a special committee and is treated as a gentleman by many of the upper-class Japanese.

At the present age it seems to us old time Japanese that our modern Shanghai Japanese have no eye except for money and that fame, learning and morality are nothing to them. Trying to make people believe that the Japanese are a people of special high morals by prohibiting them from buying race tickets yet allowing this greater wrong will prove more difficult than to "find fish in the mountains."

T. SAIGO.

Koreans Not Bolsheviks

THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

An oppressor stoops to any sort of mean lies and calumnies to injure the name of the oppressed. A typical illustration of this is found in the Japanese statement that we, the Koreans, are Bolsheviks or have been under their influence. We beg to make it known through your esteemed journal that we have nothing whatsoever to do with the Bolshevik movement. We are convinced that the Bolshevik program is founded on fundamental mistakes and can never bring amelioration to society.

We are Koreans, pure and simple, and having been goaded to the extreme by the soul-destroying and inhuman Japanese domination, which has reduced us to such a deplorable pass, we must claim our independence at this moment when the destinies of the world's oppressed nationalities are being considered by the civilized nations like Great Britain and America. All Asia is anxiously waiting to see whether our just claims will be recognised by the Big Four, for the hopes of the whole of Asia are centered in the Big Four. We hope that justice will not be denied to down-trodden Korea.

KOREAN.

April 11, 1919.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

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Head Office,
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SHANGHAI, CHINA

Notes from Peking

Lester Maynard, American Consul in Chefoo, arrived in Peking on Tuesday morning, April 15, for a short visit. He had previously spent a few days in Tientsin.

Roy S. Anderson, adviser to General Li Shun, the military governor of Kiangsu, is visiting in Peking for a few days. He returned a week ago from Hongkong.

Mrs. W. C. Whiffen is arranging the program for the next artists' recital of the Music Students' Club, which will be held in the American legation during the first part of May.

On Wednesday evening, April 16, the Civil Governor of Chihli gave a dinner to the foreign consuls and distinguished foreign residents of Tientsin and a number of prominent Chinese.

Clark H. Minor, general manager of the China Electric Company, returned to Peking on Sunday last, April 13, after a visit of two weeks in Yokohama, Tokio and other places in Japan.

J. H. Wickers, of the Asia Banking Corporation, arrived in Peking on Wednesday evening, April 16, and will remain in Peking for several days in connection with the opening of the bank's new Peking branch.

Yih Koliang, Chinese Consul at Vancouver, returned to Peking last Saturday, April 12, on account of the illness of his wife. He expects to stay here until after the recovery of his wife, who has been ill for some time.

His Excellency P. Romero, the Mexican Minister, left Peking for Tokio on Thursday evening, April 17. During his absence from the Chinese Capital, the Spanish Minister is in charge of the affairs of the Mexican legation.

General French, commanding the United States Forces in the Philippines, is due to arrive in Tientsin by the next U. S. transport in the near future. After a few days in Tientsin, General French will come to Peking for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Taylor, who have just come down from Vladivostock, are spending a few days in Peking before returning to America. Mr. Taylor was connected with the work of the American Committee on Public Information in Siberia.

Jesse E. Hayes, who has been Peking manager for the American Trading Company for over a year, has resigned and will engage in business for himself. Frank S. Williams has succeeded Mr. Hayes and has taken over that company's offices.

The government has appropriated $100,000 towards the expenses of General Lung Chi-kwang's two mixed brigades, which are stationed near Tientsin. General Lung entertains the idea of regaining the office of military governor of Kuangtung.

Robert R. Gailey, of the Peking Y. M. C. A., left Peking on Thursday, April 17, for Japan on his way back to the United States. He expects to spend several days in Mukden and Kirin and then go on to Japan, sailing from Yokohama early in May.

Last Saturday evening, April 12, the University of Chicago Club of Peking gave a dinner at the Tung Hsin Lou Restaurant. Dr. Cowdry, the president of the club, acted as toast-master and gave some details as to recent developments at the University.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers and his staff left Peking on Monday, April 14, for Chingwangtao in two special cars after a stay of a week in the Capital. They sailed for Shanghai aboard the *Brooklyn* on Tuesday, April 15, and after inspecting the American men-of-war at that city, will proceed to Manila, where the *Brooklyn* is to go into dry dock.

Charles H. Jeffries, a commissioner of the Salvation Army, is returning to England for an indefinite period after a stay of more than a year in Peking. Mr. Jeffries states that he is well pleased with the progress of the Salvation Army work in China and that he hopes to see it go ahead by leaps and bounds in the future.

The Portuguese Minister and Mme. de Freitas are leaving Peking towards the end of this month to return to Portugal on leave of absence and do not expect to return to the Chinese Capital until some time next year. During M. de Freitas' absence, M. Mario de Nascimento will act as Portuguese Charge d'Affaires at Peking.

The Customs Administration has submitted a report to the President setting forth the revenue collected by 41 different customs houses during the twelve months ending December 31. The total sum covered by this period is Tls. 10,600,000, showing an increase of about Tls. 900,000 as compared with that of the previous year.

Thirty-five members of the Kiangsu local gentry have submitted a petition to the government asking the latter to appoint an official to look after the conservancy affairs of the southern section of the Grand Canal and recommending Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, for appointment to the new office.

The Consular Body of Tientsin met on Tuesday, April 15, and decided to give their approval to Daylight Saving in Tientsin. They are now communicating with the Chinese authorities and the railroads with a view to setting the clocks ahead one hour at midnight on April 26. The Chinese Railroad Administration will unlikely comply with the request.

Admiral Sah Tsun-ping has telegraphed to the government suggesting that Huang Pei-sung should be appointed to supervise the boundary demarcation affairs in Fukien. He further reminds the government that it is time to withdraw the Chekiang troops from that province. Admiral Sah is high commissioner for the suppression of *tufeis* in Fukien.

H. von Heidenstam, chief engineer of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, and a member of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli, arrived in Tientsin a week ago Friday and returned to Shanghai yesterday, April 18, after having discussed with other members of the Commission some of the important river questions affecting the province of Chihli.

The President has become a patron of the Anti-Opium Association, and a letter has been received by the Rev. Arthur Sowerby, general secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association, from Wang Kai-wen, Grand Master of Ceremonies, conveying the appreciation of the President for the work the Association has done and his acceptance of its invitation to become a patron.

By special orders of the President, General Tien Chung-yu and Tsai Chen-hsun, Tartar-Generals of Chahar and Shuiyuancheng respectively, came to Peking a few days ago to discuss the Mongolian expedition with ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui. At a conference held on April 16 it was decided to dispatch two mixed brigades to the Chinese-Mongolian frontiers for the preservation of order.

The International Press Club of Peking held a general meeting at its quarters in the Erh Tiao Hutung on April 15 and passed favorably upon the plan for admitting outsiders introduced by regular members to the reading privileges of the club at a fee of $2 per month. R. A. Burr was elected a member to the governing board to replace Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, editor of the *Peking Leader*, who is unable to serve on account of pressure of other work.

The Asia Banking Corporation, the latest American banking firm to enter the Chinese field, will open its new Peking branch on Saturday, April 26. Crawford M. Bishop, who has been in Peking for the last fortnight to represent the bank in locating an office and arranging for its opening, has succeeded in finding well situated rooms in the Culty Chambers, a foreign style building on Legation Street. The Peking branch of the Asia Banking Corporation will have the usual formal opening ceremony. The Tientsin branch of the same bank will be opened for business on or about May 1.

Colonel Theodore Porter Kane, U. S. M. C., who has been Commandant of the American Legation Guard for the last year, has been detached and ordered home to the United States. Colonel and Mrs. Kane intend to sail by the first available steamer after the first of May. Colonel Kane will be succeeded as Commandant of the Legation Guard by Colonel Karmany, who is due to arrive here some time in June. Major Beglar, who arrived in Peking a fortnight ago to relieve Colonel R. Y. Rhea, will take temporary command of the Guard after Colonel Kane's departure pending the arrival of the new Commandant.

The text of the Mitsui Wireless Telegraph Agreement, which was published in Peking on Tuesday, April 15, was severely criticised. In the first place, the price is regarded as extortionate. The Marconi Company is only charging the government £66,000 for three wireless stations whose power will not be much inferior to the one covered by the present contract, whereas Mitsui is charging eight times that amount for one station. In the second place, there is no clause requiring the Mitsui people to build a station. Although the contract was signed in February 1918, not a stroke of work has been done on the erection of a mast yet.

The President, on receiving messages from the Commercial Federation in Shanghai quoting press reports to the effect that General Chang Tso-ling, military governor of Fengtien and Inspecting Commissioner of the Three Eastern Provinces, was proceeding to Tientsin for the holding of another Tuchuns' Conference, telegraphed to General Chang asking him if there was any truth in these reports. In reply General Chang expressed great surprise, as nothing was further from his mind than a visit to Tientsin, and if the President did not believe him he could ask the Peking-Mukden Railway whether any instructions had been received for making preparations for such a trip.

Peking, April 19, 1919.

Shantung Christian University

The School of Medicine
The School of Theology
The School of Arts and Science

The 1919 Entrance Examinations

June 9th to 13th
August 25th to 29th

For Entrance Regulations, and Application Forms, address

THE REGISTRAR,

Shantung Christian University,

Tsinan, Shantung.

Notes from Hankow

The demand for cotton now begins to increase. The purchasers will be mostly the Japanese companies.

It is reported that the Japanese loans concluded in 1917 and 1918 amounted to $302,500,000, of which $31,500,000 was borrowed in 1917 and $271,030,000 in 1918.

The sessamum seeds exported from Hankow last week amounted to some 100,000 tons. Most of the business was done by European companies in Hankow.

By the arrival of the *Royal Star*, one of the International Export Co.'s new steamers, Hankow sees the first large overseas boat which has been in the port after an interval of nearly two years.

Owing to the increasing need of ice in Hankow, there are now many ice houses owned by Chinese merchants both in Hankow and Hanyang. These houses are covered with straw to avoid conduction of heat.

It is understood here that the Kiu Dah Salt Block Co. of Tientsin will start another salt refinery in Hankow, to be known as the San Shin (three stars) Salt Refinery. This company is an all-Chinese concern.

A Chekiang merchant now proposes to initiate a match factory in Hankow. Permission has already been obtained from the government, but he has yet to wait until the expiration of the patent rights of the Set-Cheong Match Company.

Last week Hankow received a visit from the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M. A., minister of the Union Church, Shanghai. Mr. Darwent delivered on Monday an illustrated lecture in the Church Hall. He will also deliver an Anniversary sermon on May 4.

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

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All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

It has been announced here by Sir F. A. Aglen' Inspector-General of Customs, that arrangements have now been made to proceed with the redemption of the National Loan of the 3rd year of the Republic (1914) and that the second drawing of bonds will take place on May 15.

There is another innovation in the Chinese Post Office at Hankow. The private letter boxes newly installed in the Head Office will be available to subscribers from April 15. It is hoped that, after a trial, the system will commend itself to the public, and a large demand for the boxes will result.

In order to enforce the extermination of opium planting, Tuchun Wong Chan-yuan, the Acting Governor of Hupeh, has decreed that the magistrates must see to it that the planters of poppy are strictly searched and severely dealt with. Many in the country near Wuchang have already been punished.

On April 16 Ho Pei-yung, the newly appointed Governor of Hupeh, returned to Wuchang *via* Hankow. Lately he visited the President in Peking for a conference. Mr. Ho is a returned student from Japan. He obtained his present position through the recommendation of Tuchun Wong Chan-yuan of Hupeh.

There is now a Meteorological Station in the Griffith John College of the western suburb of Hankow, the purpose of which is to make meteorological analysis of each month of the year. The work is done by the Boy Scouts of the College, *i. e.* the 1st Hankow Troop of Chinese Boy Scouts. under the supervision of Stanley V. Boxer.

At the request of some American and British merchants, the Commissioner of Customs at Hankow has petitioned the Governor of Hupeh that the inland water (the Han River) be opened to navigation by foreign steamers. The native merchants, seeing that the demand is abnormal as no treaty agreement grants it, now proceed to protest.

The death is announced of Liu Teo-seng, who would have been appointed the Governor of Hunan had not death intervened. The contemplated policy of the late Mr. Liu in governing Hunan was to borrow $6,000,000 from some Japanese company to liquidate the Bank of Hunan notes. The mines of the Hunan province were intended to be used as security.

G. B. George, secretary of the Hankow branch of the War Savings Association, will shortly issue a circular to its members regarding the distribution of the assets which, according to Rule 6, fall to be divided on or after February 16, 1920. The committee, with the view of winding up the Association, have decided not to wait for the date fixed for distribution, but to have the same take place as soon as possible.

The Chinese Post Office at Hankow announces that ordinary mail matter only for down river ports may be posted in the letter boxes placed on the steamers up to the time of departure of the steamers. Again postage stamps may be purchased from the Postmasters on board the steamers of Butterfield & Swire Co., Jardine, Matheson & Co. and the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.

The 20-cash copper coins have so completely replaced the 10-cash ones (the ordinary coppers) that the latter are exceedingly scarce. This is because the bullion value of the former is much lower than that of the latter. Seeing the inconvenience felt by the people, the provincial government has decreed that the Wuchang Mint should arrange to mint 10-cash coppers to remedy the situation.

The International Export Co. has the only cold storage plant in Hankow, which is located in the consular district of Hankow. The figures issued lately indicate how successful the undertaking has been. In the year 1916 this firm exported from Hankow close upon three million pounds of beef, while in 1917 upwards of eight million pounds were dealt with. The export of chickens increased from 750,000 in 1916 to more than one million in 1917.

Last year the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited, of Hankow managed to monopolize the entire field of exporting white bristles. A Cantonese was employed by the Japanese as the instrument for this purpose. Some thirty Chinese agents were sent out to the white bristle producing localities in the provinces of Hunan and Kiangsi. The sole purpose has been to buy all the white bristles for Japan at the expense of Western competitors. However, the enterprise has failed and some of the agents sent out have already been withdrawn.

"Gerard's Four Years in Germany" by Ambassador James W. Gerard was screened at the Empire Cinema last week before a full house. This film is an authorized film version of the astounding revelation of the Kaiser's plots for world conquest—plots that plunged the world into confusion and strife. It portrays with dramatic clearness the real meaning of those two hated words, "German Kultur," and roused among those who saw it an intense feeling of loathing and a desire to crush once and for all the vicious wreckers of the world's peace.

Hunan province having been repeatedly thrown into chaos through fights between the North and South, the notes of the Bank of Hunan have rapidly fallen below par, till at last the notes have become practically worthless. The other day a gentleman offered a Changsha coolie a $5 Bank of Hunan note in payment of a 5-cent ricsha fare, and the coolie said he would rather have the coppers. The cause of such a state of affairs is that a previous Governor of Hunan refused to accept the bank's notes in payment of government charges and also refused to be responsible

for maintaining the value of the notes. Tuchun Chang Chin-yao, the present Governor of Hunan, proposes to rid the province of its responsibility for the redemption of these notes by decreeing that they must all be exchanged for lottery tickets in connection with a scheme he has just launched. How this method works still remains to be seen.

By P. S. J.

Hankow, April 24, 1919.

Who's Who in China

General Lu Yung-ting, one of the important leaders in the South

General Lu Yung-ting, who is practically in control of Kuangtung and Kuangsi, and who is one of the important Southern leaders in opposition to the Peking government, has recently advised President Hsu Shih-chang to pay special attention to the national defense works, to improve the internal administration, to effect financial reforms, to reduce the number of troops and to respect the laws and constitution of the nation.

Born in Huminghsien, Kuangsi, General Lu Yung-ting is now over sixty years old. He took military service under the government when General Soo Yuan-chun was commander-in-chief of all the troops in Kuangsi. In 1913 General Lu was commander of an expedition under Viceroy Tsen Chun-hsuan dispatched against the bandits in Kuangsi. Later he was appointed a brigadier-general of the troops on the left bank of the West River.

In 1911 General Lu was appointed to succeed Sun Ping-kun as governor of Kiangsi, but prior to his departure for that province the first revolution broke out and he stayed in Kuangsi to control the situation. Soon after the revolution, which resulted in the establishment of the present Republic, General Lu was appointed by the Republican government Tutuh (or military governor) of Kuangsi.

In March, 1915, General Lu Yung-ting was given the rank of full general, and was appointed to act concurrently as civil governor of Kuangsi.

In December of the same year, General Lu was made a first class duke by the late President Yuan Shih-kai who declared himself to be Emperor of China. In the third revolution, which was started to restore the Republic overthrown by the late President Yuan, he joined hands with the Yunnan troops under the leadership of General Tsai Ao and assisted in defeating the imperial troops.

In February, 1916, Kuangsi declared independence of the Central government, and the monarchists in Peking were greatly alarmed, knowing that General Lu had at last come out openly in opposition to the monarchical movement. Several months later the monarchical movement was abandoned with the death of its promoter and the Republic was restored. In July General Lu was transferred to Kuangtung as Tuchun and awarded by General Li Yuan-hung, who was then President of the Republic, the first order of Merit for the services he had rendered during the third revolution.

In April, 1917, General Lu was appointed by the government Inspecting Commissioner of Kuangtung and Kuangsi, which appointment was considered a great honor. About the same time he took a trip to Peking to pay his respects to the President and other high officials in the Capital. During his visit to Peking he had an audience with his former master, ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung, to whom he is still loyal.

In July of 1917 General Chang Hsun started the monarchical movement to restore the former Emperor to

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the Throne. General Lu Yung-ting was appointed by Emperor Hsuan Tung Viceroy of Kuangtung and Kuangsi. But there was not sufficient time for him either to convey his acceptance of the appointment or decline it as the Emperor was soon afterwards obliged to abdicate upon the flight of General Chang Hsun in consequence of the defeat of his troops by the republican army.

Later, the South opposed the dissolution of parliament by President Li Yuan-hung, and refused to take instructions from Peking. General Lu Yung-ting joined the South and much strengthened its position. Towards the end of 1917 he was dismissed from the office of Inspecting Commissioner of Kuantung and Kuangsi by a mandate issued by the Peking government as a punishment for his helping the South. To-day he is one of the most influential of the opposition leaders.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

April 12. The new draft of the League of Nations covenant is adopted by the Commission sitting at Paris under the presidency of President Wilson, the French maintaining reservations on two points.

April 13. The Council of Four at Paris fixes the provisional sum which Germany must pay for restitution and reparation at 125,000 million francs, of which 55 per cent is to be allotted to France.

April 15. A formal invitation is sent by the Associated Powers from Paris to the German Government to send its representatives to Versailles April 25; it is expected that the German peace mission will number 200.——A decision is come to at Paris that France is to be granted the privilege of working all the coal mines in the Saar Valley.

CHINA

April 16. In the House of Commons Mr. Harmsworth states that the British delegation at the Paris peace conference had submitted a proposal that all the Powers represented at the Peace Conference should combine to take steps to enforce the Opium Convention of 1912.

April 17. Considerable comment is to be heard at Peking in native circles on the fact that the Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Chinese Government protesting against the carrying out of the so-called Samuel Loan concluded in 1914 for the purpose of reconstruction.

JAPAN

April 14. The Japanese Government begins to realize that the situation in Korea is more serious than has been reported in the newspapers; they now realize that the movement is led by the most intelligent classes in Korea.

April 19. The Korean Provisional Government issues a proclamation announcing the selection of representatives for its government; two notifications are also issued to the populace, one urging them not to pay any taxes to the Japanese, the other not to recognize Japanese courts, orders or police.

April 24. The attempt of the Chinese delegates at the Paris Peace Conference to recover Tsingtao direct from the Peace Conference instead of from Japan evokes angry comment in Tokio, where it is condemned as a most flagrant violation of international fidelity and as unworthy and disgraceful to any nation claiming to be independent.

GENERAL

April 11. Coincident with the arrival in Bombay, India, of Ghandi, a political agitator, who however counselled against violence, riots which later develop into what might be termed a revolution break out in various parts of India, particularly in the Lahore and Amritsar districts; at Amritsar 5 Europeans are murdered and many buildings are destroyed by incendiaries.

April 13. At Amritsar (India) a mob defies a proclamation forbidding meetings and in the firing which ensues 200 persons are killed or wounded.

April 16. Disorders occur in Rome, Italy; in the course of a Socialist demonstration a soldier and 4 civilians are killed.——In a memorable speech in the House of Commons Lloyd George, the British Premier, among other things states that: The gaunt specter of hunger has overshadowed the world, which was in danger of going to pieces; Russia was in the throes of anarchy and the teachings of Bolshevism were horrible, but that England had no intention of interfering; there were still many dangers, and attempts to sow dissension between the Allies could not be too strongly denounced but it was a fact that a question never heard of before the war had nearly produced a conflict between two of the Allied States; the Peace Conference had unanimously and unhesitatingly concluded that it would be a first class blunder to publish the terms

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of peace before they had been discussed with the enemy.

April 19. The Viceroy of India in a report announces that in the Punjab additional troops are arriving and are being distributed throughout the province.—— An indication of present conditions in Germany may be gained from the fact that a Russian guard is patrolling the railway station at Munich.

Men and Events

Of course Japan would man to man
Do nothing that's the least bit tricky,
But in letting go of Kiaochow
Her hands seem just a little sticky.
—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Albert C. Chapin, American Consul at Mukden, accompanied by Mrs. Chapin, is at present in Shanghai on his way to America on leave.

The wedding of C. M. Bain, manager of Maitland & Co., Ltd. and Mrs. Alma Hutchinson took place at the British Consulate-General, Shanghai, on Thursday, April 24.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Fleet will give a dinner at the Carlton Cafe on Monday evening, April 28, in honor of Admiral Rodgers of the U. S. Pacific Fleet.

Chow Tse-chi, former Minister of Finance and at present head of the Financial Commission at Peking, is at present in Shanghai, having arrived here from Peking on Tuesday, April 22.

Among the Peking visitors in Shanghai during the week was David Fraser, China correspondent for *The Times* (London). Mr. Fraser had been stationed at Omsk, Siberia, during the war.

A farewell dinner to John Johnstone, head of Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Shanghai, who is shortly leaving for Hongkong, was given on the evening of April 20 at the residence of Pan Ching-poo, "Ewo's" compradore.

Miss Myers and Miss Williams, both secretaries of the Y. W. C. A. at Peking, are in Shanghai undergoing operations for appendicitis. They were operated on by Dr. W. G. Hiltner and are reported to be recovering.

According to a report issued at Washington on March 10, the revised records of battle casualties of the American army in France, the total loss was 240,197. These include killed in action, wounded, missing in action and prisoners.

The terms of the Fifth U. S. Liberty Victory Loan were announced at Washington, D. C., on April 19. The amount of the loan will be G. $4,500,000,000; it will mature in four years and will bear interest at the rate of 4¾ per cent.

The annual entertainment of the Chinese Boy Scouts of Shanghai will be held at the Olympic Theater on Saturday, May 3. The entertainment will consist of moving pictures, comedies, juggling, demonstrations in first aid, and humorous selections by the various troops.

The Sentinel is the name of a new weekly paper started in Tientsin by the members of the American expeditionary forces stationed there. Capt. Earl Landreth is editor. The first issue consists of twelve pages of material of special interest to the members of the force.

The Chinese government has conferred upon Esson McDowell Gale, of Michigan, the Chia Ho Decoration, 4th Class, in recognition of services rendered as Foreign Auditor of the Salt Revenue Administration in the four Yangtze Provinces of Anhui, Kiangsi, Hupeh and Hunan.

The Chinese Maritime Customs, Shanghai, are planning to build a new house for the Woosung Customs in the neighborhood of Woosung Forts. C. P. Dawson, Chief Tidesurveyor, accompanied by two engineers, during the week made a survey of the site, which measures over 5 *mow*.

The death occurred in London during the week at the age of 74 of Dr. Timothy Richard, one of the best friends that China ever had. Dr. Richard's greatest monument is the Christian Literature Society of China, which he founded. He was also the author of many books both in the Chinese and English language.

The Yokohama Specie Bank is reported to have pupchased from David Sassoon & Co. the valuable lot of property on The Bund situated between the German Club and the Yangtze Insurance Building now occupied by David Sassoon & Co. and the P. & O. Steamship Company. The reported purchase price is Tls. 1,000,000.

The annual conference of the North China Association of Teachers of English will be held at Tsing Hua College, Peking, on May 3. In connection with the meeting there will be exhibitions of characteristic work in English by the students, including demonstrations of class work and methods of instruction, debating, etc.

The official opening of the Woosung Highway, which was to have taken place on April 22, and which was postponed on account of the non-completion of the commendatory tablets to be presented to Defense Commissioner Lu Yung-hsian, who was instrumental in constructing the road, will take place on Sunday, May 4.

The Delco Lighting plant put in by the Methodist Mission at Taianfu, Shantung province, has been admired by many of the local people and now there is talk of the city undertaking to put in a plant. It is to be hoped that a combination artesian well and electric light plant will be provided because the annual water famine each spring is serious indeed.

Jesse E. Hayes, who has been Peking manager for the American Trading Company for over a year, has severed his connection with that company and is entering into business for himself. Mr. Hayes is a construction engineer and an expert in concrete. He will continue for the present, at least, to make his headquarters at Peking.

The launching took place April 17 at the Pootung Yard of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co. Ltd. of the steamer *Risvaer*, the last of several ships of a similar type contracted for during the war by Norwegian ship-owners. The loaded displacement of the new ship is about 5,000 tons and she will carry approximately 3,100 tons of cargo.

Admiral Rodgers, Commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Carlton on the evening of Friday, April 25, by Consul-General Sammons. In addition to the Admiral, there were present his staff, the commanders of the several American war vessels in port, and a large number of prominent Americans and Chinese.

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In last week's issue of the REVIEW appeared a notice regarding the death of W. R. Giles, the newspaper correspondent at Peking. This week we received the following telegram dated at Keijo, April 22: "Not dead but sleeping, cheer up! (signed) Giles." We therefore take great pleasure in stating that the report of Mr. Giles' demise was grossly exaggerated.

Announcement is made by the Shangahi-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways that foreign members of the public travelling by train are not now required to produce a passport, or certificate of identity.

The long delayed blanks for making the income tax returns have at last arrived at the American Consulate in Shanghai and are being distributed to the Consulates throughout China. All American citizens are urged to make immediate application for blanks.

It is reported that about half of the electricity consumers of Soochow, China, have suspended the subscription to the Soochow Electricity Company on account of alleged Japanese capital in the company and because of certain restrictions recently made by the management. Mediation by Shanghai capitalists has failed and the Soochow gentry now demand the municipal ownership of the company.

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The China Continuation Committee will commence its 7th annual meeting at 9.30 a.m. to-day in the Union Church Hall. The general world trend toward Christian cooperation will make this meeting of special interest. The missionary movement is now a world movement and plans are on foot all over the world for more concentrated effort than ever along wide lines of missionary activity. The more prominent aspects of these movements will come up for consideration at the meeting.

Dr. Arthur Stanley, health officer for Shanghai, is distributing "Mosquito Notices" to the citizens of the Settlement. The notice states that mosquitoes carry malaria and other diseases; that mosquitoes breed and multiply in stagnant water and where stagnant water cannot be eradicated it should be sprinkled with kerosene. The notice also states that broken bottles and crockery which hold small quantities of rain water are also favorite breeding places for the mosquito tribe. Ornamental ponds should be stocked with fish, sprinkled with kerosene or filled in.

The Chinese Industrial and Commercial Association of Chicago has been formed in America as the first exclusive Chinese commercial organization in the United States. The purpose of the organization is to foster trade and friendly relations between the two republics. The officers are: president, Moy Wah June, of the King Joy Lo Company; vice-president, Hip Lung; secretary, Nip Foo-gar, of the Golden Lily Company; treasurer, Chin Kung-fong, of the Sang Yuen Company. The headquarters of the organization are at 247 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago.

Rev. E. M. Mowry, an American missionary and head of the Pyeng Yang Academy at Seoul, Korea, who was tried by the Japanese authorities on April 15 on the charge of sheltering Korean law-breakers, at the request of the Public Prosecutor has been sentenced to six months' hard labor. Mr. Mowry, who denied the allegation that he had concealed the Koreans in his house with the intention of helping them to continue their course of action and stated that he admitted them simply because they were students in his school, has appealed against the sentence and has been liberated on bail. The services of a noted Japanese lawyer have been secured for the appeal.

At the meeting of the Saturday Club at the Carlton at 12.15 p.m. to-day, addresses will be delivered by Lieut-Col. Robert L. Dickinson, M. D., who was in charge of all hospitals in the American Army during the war; G. W. Simmons, vice-president of the Simmons Hardware Co., of St. Louis, Mo.; Prof. H. T. Silcock, president of West China University, Chengtu; and Bishop Logan H. Roots. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, will preside and women are invited to attend. A wireless message has been sent to Miss Ruth Law, an American aviatrix, who is a passenger on the s. s. *Ecuador* due here to-day, asking her to speak at the meeting.

One of the "burning" questions that has agitated Shanghai during the past few weeks has been that of whether the volunteer members of the Fire Brigade are to continue their services. It has now been definitely decided that they will cease to continue to act after the end of this month. The correspondence which took place some weeks back between the Shanghai Municipal Council and J. W. Stavers, the senior foreman of the Fire Brigade, is published in the current issue of the *Municipal Gazette*. An outstanding feature of this

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correspondence is that in answer to a letter from the Fire Insurance Association of Shanghai, in which they asked what steps the Council proposed to take to meet the situation, the Council replied that it was satisfied that the existing staff of the Fire Brigade was quite competent to conduct the work in an efficient manner and that there was no ground for apprehension that the fire protection of the Settlement would in future be performed less effectively than heretofore.

More than 100 Brands of Laundry Soap Sold in Shanghai

Persons who complain that Shanghai is a "dirty" city will be interested in the fact that there are more than 100 different brands of laundry or common manufactured soap sold in this market. A correspondent in America recently wrote for samples of the different brands of soap sold in this market, and after three days of investigation, 67 different brands were found and labeled for shipment to the American manufacturer. Of these various brands, Chinese manufacturers lead with 35, British came second with 20 brands, and the rest in the following order: America 5, Japan 4, France 2, and Germany 1 brand, which is manufactured locally. The retail prices for these various brands range from 3 coppers to 60 cents for one special brand of French laundry soap. The favorite retail prices quoted ranged from 8 to 10 coppers in Chinese money, or 5 to 8 cents in U. S. currency. Some of the favorite trade names are as follows: Bull, anchor, horse, cannon, watch, globe, eagle, moon-star, umbrella, silk, wheel, monkey, moon-rabbit, shoe, balloon, spider, double-star, bat, dragonfly, olive, sheep, skylark, deer, 7-star, sunlight, ivory, pagoda, double-rifle, etc. The multiplicity of brands on the market would lead a casual observer to observe that some manufacturer is neglecting an opportunity for intensive selling and advertising methods.

Meeting of China Society in New York

Messrs. Yeh and C. C. Wang, representatives of Chinese railway interests, were entertained in New York on February 25 on their way to Paris and the peace conference by the China Society of America. Addresses were made by both of the Chinese visitors and by Judge E. H. Gary, of the U. S. Steel Corporation, and Dr. Edmunds, president of the Canton Christian College, who is now in America. The following, in addition to the foregoing, were present:

Directors of China Society: John K. Sague, Louis L. Seaman, Jeremiah W. Jenks, F. R. Sandford, Jr., Andrew B. Humphrey, Robert L. Luce, K. C. Li, Chas. F. MacLean, John A. Stewart, Hubert C. Anderson, Hamilton E. Field, Ti Hsieh, T. T. Lew, C. T. Loo, Robert G. Morris, James E. Sague, Alfred P. W. Seaman, Ma Soo, Thomas Ward. Invited guests: A. R. Clark, Department of Foreign & Domestic Commerce; H. E. Cole, Standard Oil Co.; M. Breton, Gnaranty Trust Co.; Dr. Edmunds, Canton Christian College; Judge E. H. Gary, U. S. Steel Cor.; N. C. Kingsbury, N. Y. Tel. Co.; Archibald Kains, American Foreign Banking Cor.; H. S. T. Greene, Inter. Banking Cor.; M. A. Oudin, General Electric Co.; Gerard Swope, Western Electric Co.; Finley J. Shepard, Dir. Chattel Loan Society; H. B. Thaye, Western Electric Co.; Dr. Cummings, editor; Mr. Seaton. The following Chinese students were also present: Wm. Hung, secy. Students Work in U. S.; O. K. Chen, K. C. Wang, secy. Chinese Students' Alliance; F. H. Huang, pres. Chinese Students' Alliance.

Bank of Communications to Pay 14% Dividend

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Communications at Peking on May 25, a dividend of 14 per cent will be paid. The total net profits of the bank for the past year was in excess of Mex. $4,000,000. The Shanghai branch of the bank is planning to move into its new quarters, the former German bank on The Bund, during the coming summer. A contract has been made with Atkinson & Dallas, architects and civil engineers, for extensive improvements that will amount to more than $20,000. The former German bank building on The Bund was purchased recently by the Bank of Communications for Tls. 800,000. It is one of the best locations on The Bund and there is general satisfaction that the Chinese bank was able to obtain the location. At the same time of this purchase, the Bank of China bought the former German Club property, also on The Bund. After the removal of the Communications Bank to its new location an exchange banking department will be opened in connection with its other business. Connections are now being established in the leading financial centers of America and Europe. It already has more than fifty branches in China, Japan and the Straits Settlements. Liang Shih-yi, of Peking, is chairman of the Board of Directors and the following are officers of the Shanghai branch: Manager, Tao Hsiang; sub-manager, Y. M. Chien, and Huang Nien-chu, Koo Yi-koh; Kwoh Ching-hsing, Wu Sih-chia and Nyi Zau-tsung.

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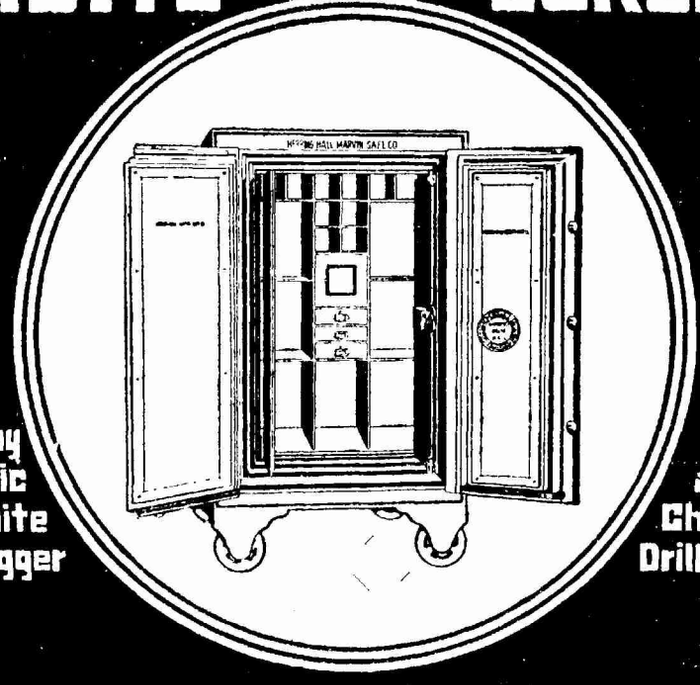

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Women's Work

A Trip to Vladivostock, Siberia, Russia

BY LUCILLE M. VAN, M. D.

To review the past history of Red Cross work in Vladivostock is rather an interesting task. The responsibility of our medical people is to learn how to serve our fellow beings and lead society in the proper ways of life and living. As we know, Christ came to the world "not to be ministered unto, but to minister." We do sincerely hope to follow in His footsteps, and that was the reason why four American and thirteen Chinese girls left their parents, relatives and friends to go to Vladivostock.

I have just so much to write that I do not know where to begin and where to end. Seventeen people, foreigners and Chinese, left Shanghai together and it took four hard days journey to get to Vladivostock. When we first arrived at the place, there was neither a definite house for us to stay in nor any special kind of work for us to do. Eventually we had to live in train carriages for two weeks. We were only allowed to have a cupful of water to wash with in the morning. If we desired to take a bath, we had to go to the Russian public bath house and pay about forty or fifty Russian roubles (40 or 50 cts Gold) for one. The morning after we arrived a message was sent out to call the whole unit to the sewing room of the Red Cross to help with the work there and Miss Mary A. Hood, the head of our sewing work, planned to go with the whole crowd together every day. Even though a few of us could not work very much we all enjoyed the work so much for we were so happy that we had something to do.

When two weeks had passed, our whole unit moved to the Red Cross Office, which is very near the Red Cross Headquarters. The house seemed very homely to us. Thirteen Chinese were packed in two rooms and dined at one table. Almost every day we had about thirty people who dined together on two tables. Our housekeeper, Mrs. Campbell, was extremely kind and nice and we all liked the place far better than the train carriages. A part of our girls still continued their work in the sewing room and so not very long afterwards there were hundreds and hundreds of pyjamas, skirts, aprons and baby dresses made for the refugees. Another part of our girls worked in the Red Cross hospital on Russian Island where our physician, Dr. Ingersoll, and Miss Pitts worked and they all worked very hard there for nearly a month.

When we moved to a new place our work was somewhat divided up. There was a new refuge clinic established near the railway station. I was there every morning to see about fifty or sixty refugees. In the afternoons I was always out with Dr. Polk to see the patients in Barracks.

A certain afternoon Miss Tsung, one of our medical students, and I were called out to see some patients in one of the Jewish barracks. We saw about a hundred and fifty throat cases and practically every one's heart was touched. I never saw the crowd like this before. A part of them had lost their homes and a great part were orphans. The Red Cross helps them in every way. Really I do not know what they would have done without the help of the Red Cross.

On November 28 our whole unit moved to Barracks No. 7, which is the Red Cross Hospital of Vladivostock now. We were so happy to move in for we felt as if we were back in our Soochow hospital again. Our head physician, Dr. Ethel Polk, was in full charge of the women's department. We saw about one hundred clinic patients every other day and did six or seven operations every other morning. Miss Mary A. Hood was the head nurse of the hospital. It kept every one of us very busy but we thoroughly enjoyed the work there. We went to see moving pictures and Minstrel shows in the Young Men's Christian Association when we were off duty.

The thing which bothered us a great deal in our work in the hospital was the difficulties in language. I tried to talk Russian to the patients until it almost became a joke. I didn't want to leave Vladivostock.

God wonderfully cared for our physical bodies, and we had no serious illness at all. On April 5 we all came back to our homes with Miss Hood, while Drs. Polk and Ingersoll and Miss Pitts remained in Vladivostock there a few weeks longer.

In this half year we saw the marvelous power of our Heavenly Father performing His miracles through many lives and at the end of our service we were ready to say with our American physicians—It is a great pleasure for us to serve others.

American Woman's Club Notes

The Musical Department of the American Woman's Club will give a concert dance on May 14 at 5.40 p.m. The proceeds of the dance will go towards the Piano Fund.

The American Woman's Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Throop at St. John's University on Tuesday afternoon, April 29, when Mrs. Throop will speak. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock and the program will be given at 4.30 o'clock.

The next meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club will be held on Thursday, May 1, when talks will be given on Chinese marriage and burial ceremonies. Mrs. T. C. Chu, of the Y. M. C. A., and Mrs. Vanderbeek, of Nanyang College, will be the speakers.

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club held a meeting at the Carlton Cafe on Thursday afternoon, April 24, at 4.30 o'clock. Miss L. Tuttle, of McTyiere High School, and Dr. John Darroch were the speakers. Miss Tuttle discussed China's "Ancient Ceremonials" and Dr. Darroch read a paper on "Chinese Etiquette." The meeting was in charge of Mrs. Arthur Rugh.

Women and Events

McTyeire's School, on Edinburgh Road, held a Graduating Recital on Friday evening, April 25, at the Moore Memorial Chapel.

En route from Manila to Japan, where she is scheduled to make several flights, Miss Ruth Law, an American aviatrix, is a passenger on the Pacific Mail s. s. *Ecuador* from Manila due at Woosung to-day.

An urgent appeal for hospital supplies for hospitals near the fighting line in Siberia was received early this week by the British Consul-General in Shanghai from General Knox, head of the British Military Mission in Siberia. The request has been sent to the British Women's Work Association.

A concert is being arranged to take place at the Olympic Theater on May 2, the proceeds to be devoted to the Allied War Relief Association for the purpose of providing for the entertainment of men of the Allied expeditionary forces in Siberia. Among the artistes will be Mrs. Isenman, Messrs. Mirovitch and Piastro, members of the Frawley Company, and others.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

The Japanese Professor in India

From the "Japan Chronicle" (British)

We have already given a translation of Professor Kanokogi's account of his harsh treatment by the British authorities in India. Dr. Hanaoka, who has just returned from India, tells a representative of the *Asahi* what is said to be the reason for the arrest of the Keio professor by the British authorities. Some time ago, he says, Mr. Kanokogi condemned from a humanitarian standpoint the excessive pressure brought to bear upon the Indians by the British authorities. This attitude on the part of the Japanese professor excited the attention of the British authorities, whose suspicion was further augmented by the fact that Mr. Kanokogi has many friends among Indian patriots, that he is married to a Russian lady of German extraction, and that he was in possession of many German books. These facts, Dr. Hanaoka understands, combined to make the British authorities take the step complained of. It is quite possible that the professor was treated with improper harshness. We have not noticed any suggestions in the Japanese papers, which give a good deal of prominence to this case, that the treatment of missionaries in Korea is anything other than it ought to be. Even the papers which have said that their treatment was merely by way of showing the Koreans that only Japanese authority counts in Korea do not deprecate this method of educating the Koreans.

Japanese Feeling Toward America

From the "Hochi" (Japanese)

To speak frankly, it is a fact that our feelings toward Americans are not of the best, the causes being both distant and deeply-rooted. Until to-day Americans have taken every opportunity to persecute Japanese under the mask of liberty and justice. We do not propose to refer to the question of Japanese school-children in the United States, nor to the fact that proposals for anti-Japanese bills in the State Chamber of California are regular events of the year. But the fact should not be omitted that whereas Japan had gently followed the proposal of the United States to send troops to Siberia, the American troops, far from cooperating with Japanese, instigated the Bolsheviks to attack our troops, who were all massacred. Again, American missionaries in Korea have instigated the ignorant Koreans, provoking the present serious disturbances in that peninsula. All this must be treated as important international questions, but our diplomatic authorities are too timid to make these matters public questions, while the people are putting up with what it is very difficult to bear in view of the importance of the situation after the war. Taking advantage of this state of things, the United States, through the peace conference at Shanghai, instigated the Southerners to publish all the treaties and agreements between China and Japan, and on the pretext of removing obstacles to the promotion of peace between the North and South in China, forced Japan to suspend the arms loan. While intervening between Japan and China in regard to the war participation loan, the United States has secretly made a loan, and has also concealed all her secret agreements with China. Lately the United States has supplied arms to the Tuchun of Hunan to be used for the subjugation of the Southern troops. The United States advocates the principles of justice and humanity. How can she explain the facts mentioned?

Pleasant (?) Task of Newspaper Work in Japan

From the "Japan Chronicle" (British), Kobe

Hardly a day passes without its prohibition to mention something or other, and when the authorities have not been in time with their prohibition they confiscate the paper containing the undesirable news. The latest prohibition concerning the latest Korean developments, we should have heard nothing about had we not been officially informed, but the prohibition is absolute, so nothing can be said on the subject save that it indicates that previous official assurances have been far from terminological exactitude. When it comes to being instructed not to mention that—is—, and not to mention that we have been told not to mention it, journalism gets a little complicated.

"Arms are Behind Japan's Diplomacy"

From the "Yorodzu" (Japanese)

It is getting difficult for Japan to advance loans to China in the same degree in which Japan's diplomacy toward that country is unsuccessful. We are aware of the fact that American and British capitalists are endeavoring to make investments in China and to extend the markets for their goods and that in these efforts they are being directed and protected by their diplomatic authorities. From the point of view of Japanese, the diplomacy of the Japanese government toward China does nothing but invite

the jealousies of other countries. It needs no repetition that Japan has no territorial ambitions in China, the desire of the Japanese being the same as that of Britons or Americans, that is, to secure supplies of raw materials from China and to supply that country with manufactured articles. Nevertheless, Japan is inviting jealousies. The reason is not far to seek. While British or American diplomacy is backed by capitalism, arms are behind Japan's diplomacy, and and the efforts of our diplomatists are often spoiled by intervention by the militarists. It is to be earnestly hoped that the responsible authorities will take steps to capitalize our diplomacy without allowing it to have a military complexion.

The Present Condition of the Bank of China

BY CHANG KIA NGAN
Vice-President and General Manager

AS a rule the State Bank controls the finances of a whole country. Since the outbreak of the European War the state banks of all the countries in the world have rendered invaluable services to their governments in the management of war finances. For this reason the relations between the state banks and their respective governments have become closer.

Now the European War has come to an end, the financial competition of the world will soon be centred in China; and that this competition will be keenest in the struggle for control over the source of China's life-blood there cannot be the slightest shadow of a doubt.

Since the Moratorium Order was issued by the Chinese government in 1917 the Bank of China has lost a great deal of public confidence. Its notes have greatly depreciated in value and all sorts of complaints, just or unjust, have been made against its management. After the three advances on the Currency Reform Loan were spent for administrative purposes by the government this bank has suffered still more from public lack of confidence. At the same time foreign critics have found it convenient to stigmatize us as being unfit to manage our own finances, and to hint that the administration of our finances should be entrusted to their hands. The proverbial saying is perfectly true that a man must have lost his self-respect before others dare to despise him. Therefore, if foreigners wanted to deprive us of the right to control our finances it would be but our own fault if they succeeded in doing so. But what is already done cannot be helped; it is not yet too late to mend ourselves.

Governor Feng Keng-kwang, former Governor Wang Ke-min and myself were appointed to our posts after the monarchical movement of Chang Hsun when all the coffers of the bank were practically empty. But by dint of prudence and careful administration our business prospects are gradually improving and we hope to recover our former status very soon. We dare not claim any merits in bringing this bank to its feet again, but it is our hope that we have not done anything wrong in the performance of our duties.

I hereby beg to give you a general idea of the conditions through which this bank passed during the past year and a half so that you may see that the Bank of China is not without hopes of recovering its former position and that we Chinese really do not lack the necessary abilities to readjust our finances. Given a chance to work out our design there is a good future in store for us.

THE CAPITAL

The Bank of China was established in the 1st year of the Republic of China and its capital, according to Clauses 2 and 3 of Article 30 of the Articles of Association passed by the Senate in the 4th moon of the 2nd year, was to be $60,000,000, half of which to be advanced by the government and half to be subscribed by the merchants. On the government undertaking to pay up one-third of its shares the bank commenced its business. It will be seen that this bank could only commence its business functions after the government had fully paid up $10,000,000. But the various sums paid by the government from the 1st year to March of the 5th year of the Chinese Republic only amounted to $4,281,090. Subscriptions by the merchants began in the 9th moon of the 4th year; but owing to political changes the total subscription received from the merchants up to the end of the 9th moon of the 6th year had amounted to only $3,643,300. This sum together with what the government had subscribed still fell short of the sum of $10,000,000.

It may be asked how can a State Bank whose importance is so great win the confidence of the public and secure a firm footing if not more than the sixth part of its capital required by the Articles of Association had been paid up after five years of business operations? It was on this account that an application was made through the Ministry of Finance requesting the President to sanction an amendment of the Bank's Articles of Association so that a general meeting of its shareholders might be held as soon as the capital of $10,000,000 had been fully paid up either by the government or the merchants. As to the government's shares a sum of $719,000 in silver was duly paid by the Ministry of Finance to make up the full share of $5,000,000. At the same time steps were taken to ask the merchants to subscribe $1,356,700 so as to make up the capital $10,000,000 subscribed equally by the government and the merchants.

Great enthusiasm was shown by the merchants in taking up the shares of this bank and when the subscription list was closed it was found that a sum of $2,279,800 had been subscribed in excess and so the total amount of actually paid up capital was $12,279,800. It was then that the capital of this bank was definitely decided upon, and although business had commenced for five years previously, the formal inauguration of the bank began from that date. It may be felt in some quarters that the first call of $10,000,000 was too small for a government bank if it had the ambition of establishing a firm foundation but when we consider that the government bank of England had only a capital of £1,200,000 to start with, the government bank of France only Frs. 30,000,000 and the government bank of Japan Yen 10,000,000 we shall soon see that this is not so. It is said that the credit of a bank is more important than its capital. But it is our earnest hope that after a year or so when the business of this bank has improved an additional capital of say ten or twenty million dollars will be raised without any difficulty.

Before a general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held the shares were only accepted in the market at 70 per cent of their nominal value though a dividend of 16 per cent was paid on each share. Last year when a dividend of 12 per cent was paid the

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STRUCTURAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES.

value of the shares rose by leaps and bounds showing that the public acknowledges that great progress has been made by this bank.

The following table shows the monthly quotations of the shares of this bank from June of last year to the present date:

7th year	6th moon	$75.50	8th year	1st moon	$80.00
	7th „	78.50		2nd „	83.00
	8th „	78.50		3rd „	93.00
	9th „	78.50		4th „	100.00
	10th „	78.50			
	11th „	79.00			
	12th „	80.00			

REORGANIZATION OF THE BANK

In order to secure efficiency in any undertaking the right type of men must be sought for; and when the right type of men have been secured they must be allowed to remain in their posts long enough to give them an opportunity to show their abilities in the performance of their duties. This principle applies especially to work in connection with the administration of finances, which are different from politics. If the staff of a bank is constantly changed not only will it be difficult for it to make progress but its credit will also suffer heavily.

Since the establishment of the Bank of China in the first year of the Republic, and up to the year before last, when the general meeting of its shareholders was held, covering a period of five years, more than ten governors have been appointed, sometimes more than one governor being appointed in one year. Following the change of a Minister of Finance the responsible members of the bank generally have also had to go with him, and every time a governor is changed great alarm is caused among the important members and the branch managers. Finally the appointment of a new governor became inevitable with every important political change, while the position of the whole staff in turn depended upon the permanency of the governorship. The result was that the more changes that occurred in the governorship the greater was the change in the personnel of the staff. It is quite certain when every member of the bank is under the impression that he may remain in his post for only five days he will not try to do his duties properly but will simply carry on his work in a perfunctory manner. This is one of the principal causes that make it impossible for the bank to make great progress in its business.

When Dr. Horie, the Japanese financial professor, was in Peking lecturing on financial subjects, he was asked to give his advice concerning resumption of specie payment by this bank. In his reply Dr. Horie stated that if the bank intended to resume specie payment it should stop the issue of any more notes; and if it intended to stop the issue of more notes, it should stop making any further advances to the government. Before it could stop making advances to the government, however, the bank should be reorganized so as to make it independent of political changes. Dr. Horie further advised that in looking up the established rules of all the banks in foreign countries, the one that suited the existing conditions in China was that which made the powers of the government and the merchants equal and required the appointment of governors of the bank by the government from among the directors, who are elected by the shareholders. By such an arrangement the power of election would remain with the shareholders, while the power of appointment lay with the government. As the government had taken up half of the shares of the bank its right of election should not be less than that of the merchants. In this way there would be no fears on the part of the government of losing its rights; whilst the merchants would exercise control over the government in the appointment of governors. The Ministry of Finance adopted the advice given by Dr. Horie, and through it the same was laid before the President. The President sanctioned by a mandate the proposed amendments to Article 17 of the Articles of Association, so that a provision was made to the effect that the governor and vice-governor should be appointed by the government from among the directors. Since then the members of the bank have enjoyed more security in their positions. From the time of the first general meeting of shareholders held last year to this date three Ministers of Finance have been appointed but the governors of this bank remain unchanged. Therefore we may say that this also is a sign of progress made by the bank.

It has been pointed out by the public that the change made in the reorganization of this bank has not been without disadvantage. I admit that some of the comments so made are not unfair, but in looking over the laws of the country we cannot find that in every hundred cases there are no demerits. When we say a case is a good one we simply mean that there are more merits in it than demerits.

Dr. Horie has written a book on China's Finances, and the portion that deals with the amendments that have been made in the Articles of Association of the Bank of China explains clearly the essence of the amendments. I give a translation of Dr. Horie's opinion for the benefit of those who are interested in finances:

"When Mr. Chang came to see me and asked me for advice regarding the resumption of specie payment I answered him as follows: In readjusting the issue of notes there is a precedent and also an established rule which you can follow. These were adopted for the readjustment of the excessive note issue after the Civil War in America. They were also adopted by Japan during the reign of the Emperor Meiji, from his 15th to 19th years, and by Russia at the end of the 19th century. In all these instances either the income was increased or the expenditure reduced and with any balance left over from the expenditure redemption of the excessive amount of notes was carried out. When a bank had to suspend the redemption of its notes on account of having made too many advances to its government, the government should try to repay its debts due to the bank with its surplus revenue; while the bank after receipt of such funds should reduce the amount of its note issue in order to effect a readjustment of same. This is a procedure followed in every country.

"The reason that causes the suspension of specie payment in China is well-known. It is due to too many advances being made to the government and the attendent over-issue of notes. If the government repays its debts and at the same time stops calling upon the bank for more advances, specie payment can be easily resumed. But the repayment of the government debts is so closely connected with finances and unless the government can repay its debts this bank cannot carry out any intended reforms alone. So the only thing open for it to do is to amend its Articles of

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Association and also make it independent, as a preliminary step.

"What should be the exact relationship between a State Bank and its government forms one of the great problems of finance. Except in the issue of notes, which is subject to interference from its government, the Bank of England is at liberty to carry on its business exactly like a private commercial company; while in Japan, France and Germany the government has the right to interfere with the election of the directors of banks and with their business to a certain extent. In England the government allows a great deal of freedom to its banks and no fraud is committed by them. This is because among other reasons they have public opinion to exercise strict watch over them. But as public opinion properly so called is still weak in China to-day, the English method cannot be adopted. The government and the bank are at present too closely connected, the latter forms almost a department of the government itself. In prescribing a proper dose for the disease the first step to be taken is to break the connection first and then to effect some reorganization in the bank.

"It is quite obvious that the formation of the Bank of China as well as its methods of doing business, etc., are all copied from those of Japan. The Chinese political situation changes very quickly and the various Ministers of the government are being constantly changed. When a new Minister takes up his post he invariably takes on his trustworthy men and consequently the positions of the responsible members of the bank depend entirely on the whim of the new Minister of Finance, while the governor and vice-governor cannot make their positions secure unless they court the favor of the Minister of Finance. Considering what great responsibilities are on the shoulders of the governor and vice-governor of a bank which controls the finances of the whole country, the fact that they are entirely at the will of the government is a matter of too serious consequences to the nation.

"I consider that the rules regarding the appointment of governor and vice-governor by the government and the election of directors from the shareholders should be amended that the governor, vice-governor, directors and supervisors are to be elected by the shareholders, which is one of the fundamental reforms to be made by the bank."

THE DECREASE AND LIMITATION IN THE AMOUNT OF ADVANCES TO THE GOVERNMENT

When the Fu-pi (restoration of the Emperor Hsuan Tung to the throne) took place the whole country was thrown into a great turmoil with the result that the government had to issue a Moratorium Order. It was suspected by the public that this bank had no funds in hand at the time but in fact the coffers of this bank were not wholly empty. Had no over-issue of notes been made the resumption of specie payment could have been carried out at once. The advances made by this bank to the Ministry of Finance during the period extending from the last part of the 5th year of the Chinese Republic to the time when the Fu-pi took place were increased to over 20 million dollars while the issue of notes was also increased to a great extent, thus rendering it difficult to effect any reforms. Although announcement was made to resume specie payment no step was made in the issue of notes and the result was that no sooner had specie payment commenced than the bank had to discontinue it again. Judging from the above, fundamental reforms can only be effected by limiting the amount of advances to be made to the Ministry of Finance by this bank.

The various amounts advanced to the government by this bank during recent years are as follows.

2nd year about		$ 1,440,000
3rd	,, ,,	4,060,000
4th	,, ,,	6,540,000
5th	,, ,,	10,370,000
6th	,, up to Sept.	14,250,000
	Total	$36,600,000
Added with		$4,700,000 owed by the various Depts carried to the a/c of M./F.
,,	,,	5,000,000 accrued interest due.
Grand Total		$46,300,000

When Wang Ke-min, former governor of this bank, and I assumed our offices we found that the advances made by this bank to the government amount-

"Who's Who In China"

Within the next few weeks, Millard's Review is planning to issue in book form the series of biographical sketches with pictures that have appeared in its columns during the past year. The book will be printed on good paper and will contain the biographies and photographic reproductions of approximately 60 of China's present political and industrial leaders.

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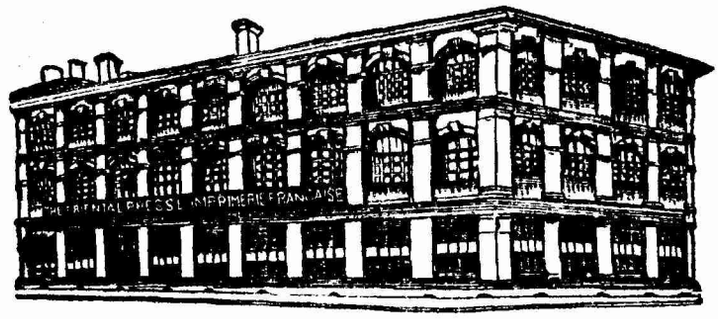

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to

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Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

ed to what is given above and so in the interest of our bank we deemed it very important to raise the value of our notes. Being entirely depleted with funds the government could not repay its debts due to this bank as requested. At a time when we were utterly unable to do anything there came the news that the governments of the Allied Powers were willing to extend the period for the payment of the Boxer indemnity. Seeing that such a golden opportunity should not be let slip we immediately requested the government to hypothecate the amount of the Boxer indemnity for the issue of a Short Term Loan to the amount of $48,000,000 to be delivered to the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in equal shares of $24,000,000 each. Again, seeing that the receipts of the Native Customs Revenue had been pledged for the redemption service of the 3rd and 4th year National Loans, which was managed by the Inspector-General of the Customs, we requested the government to issue a 7th year Long Term Loan of $45,000,000 to be secured with the receipts of the Native Customs Revenue after the 3rd and 4th year National Loans had been redeemed. Of this Long Term Loan the Bank of China obtained $25,000,000 while the Bank of Communications obtained $20,000,000. The total amount of the Short and Long Term Loans obtained by this bank is $49,000,000 and with the proceeds realized from these loans in Peking notes together with the principal and interest payable in silver on the portion of bonds not yet issued we credit to the accounts owed by the Ministry of Finance as follows:

First issue—Total sales from March 3 to June of 7th year	$24,810,000
First Drawing of the unissued bonds	1,160,000
Second issue—Total sales up to the end of the 7th year	6,610,000
Second drawing of the unissued bonds	790,000
Third issue—Total sales from January of the 8th year to date	2,930,000
Total	$34,350,000 in notes
	$ 1,950,000 in silver
Grand total about	$36,300,000

Although these two banks had obtained a large portion of these loans, while the Ministry of Finance was willing to sacrifice a large part of the funds at its disposal (the deferred indemnity) in order to maintain the financial position of these two banks, they could not refuse to make some advances even of a small amount in case the Ministry of Finance was in urgent need of funds.

The amount of advances made by this bank in silver and notes from September of the 6th year to September of the 7th year is about $18,000,000 and the following will show the result:

Proceeds of Bonds as stated above	$36,300,000
Advances made during the period as mentioned above	$18,000,000
Actually repaid	$18,300,000

According to the conditions under which the Ministry of Finance was situated last year these two banks would have been quite satisfied if the advances to be made to the Ministry had not been increased. It had never been expected that the amount of the advance, instead of getting increased, was decreased. It was chiefly due to the strenuous efforts that had been made by Wang Ke-min and Tsao Yu-lin to maintain the financial position of these two banks, and their valuable services should never be forgotten.

Alas! Heaven has brought a great calamity upon our country. When war broke out between the North and South the political situation was in great danger. There was also a great stringency in the money market during the latter part of the 7th year. In consequence of the political change our notes fell in value day after day notwithstanding the issue of the National Loans. Therefore we had to request the Ministry of Finance to stop calling upon this bank for any more advances and Tsao Yu-lin, Minister of Finance, kindly gave his compliance with our request. The following is the official letter addressed to us on this subject:

"With a view of raising the value of the Peking notes measures have been already formulated by this Ministry and carried out by your bank under the instructions of this Ministry, I beg to inform you that commencing from the 12th day of the 10th moon of the 7th year this Ministry will not call upon your bank to make any more advances in notes. Except in the payment of deposits in Peking notes you should not use these notes any more in business transactions, etc."

We are glad to say that since the above letter was written no advances in Peking notes have been made by this bank.

With his usual farsightedness Minister Tsao Yu-lin has made great efforts to maintain the financial market in spite of the hardships that his Ministry has experienced. In doing so he has brought the financial circles to dawn. Also there are hopes for the two banks to curtail the

issue of their notes after a stop has been made in calling upon this bank for further advances. In short, it is entirely due to the effect of the letter written by Minister Tsao that the notes of our banks have been raised to their present value. Since he has assumed his post as Minister of Finance Kung Hsin-chan has followed the good example of his predecessor in not calling upon this bank to make any more advances. It is estimated that the Ministry of Finance owes this bank up to date a sum of about 30 million dollars as shown below:

Arrears of debts	$46,300,000
Actually repaid	18,300,000
Still owing	$28,000,000

If this amount is not increased specie payment of our notes may be resumed ere long.

We must express herewith our deep gratitude to those foreign Powers that were kind enough to allow the deferred payment of the unpaid portion of the Boxer indemnity, thereby enabling the Ministry of Finance to issue some National Loans. We are also indebted to those who have acted as Ministers of Finance in helping us to redeem a part of our notes and also to the Inspector-General of Customs for his valuable services in connection with the issue of the National Loans.

THE PEKING NOTES AND THEIR REFORMS

At the time when specie payment was suspended the amount of notes issued was not very large but it was greatly increased after specie payment was suspended. Thinking that the notes would not be cashed an issue of notes was made at will. The amount of notes issued and deposits up to the 5th year when specie payment was resumed reached the sum of $70,000,000 or thereabouts, while the cash reserve held by the bank did not amount to one-third of the notes issued. For want of a sufficient cash reserve specie payment had to be suspended the second time.

We give below a table showing the amount of notes issued and deposits held by the bank before and after specie payment was suspended:

Day of specie payment suspended:
May 12, 5th year of the Chinese Republic
Amount of notes issued..... $ 6,010,460
May 12, 5th year of the Chinese Republic
Amount of deposits 20,784,558
Day of specie payment resumed
May 25, 5th year of the Chinese Republic
Amount of notes issued..... 21,675,021
May 25, 5th year of the Chinese Republic
Amount of deposits 48,348,719
Day of the second suspension of specie payment:
Nov. 30, 5th year of the Chinese Republic
Amount of notes issued..... 12,921,221
Nov. 30, 5th year of the Chinese Republic
Amount of deposits..... 41,872,176

As indicated above, the great blow that was inflicted on this bank came not before specie payment was suspended but after it. In the 8th moon of the 6th year when Wang Ke-min and I took up our offices specie payment of our notes was being carried on in a very limited way. At the time we found that the amount of notes issued and deposits reached the sum of $60,000,000 while the coffers of our bank contained a very meager sum in cash. In order to carry on the limited specie payment the bank had to depend upon borrowing small loans and every day several tens of thousands of dollars of these loans fell due. We know that the wound is so deep that it cannot possibly be cured in a day.

Therefore it is highly necessary for us to make full enquiries into the conditions of our bank in order to carry out some reforms slowly in the hope that we may have a day of putting our bank in thoroughly good order again. But to do something in name only is greatly discouraged by financiers. As a preliminary step towards reforming our bank we proposed to carry out the following measures for improving the value of our notes:

Measure I. Abolition of the Cashing Offices in the City of Peking. At the time when the bank was carrying on a limited specie payment of its notes the Police authorities were requested to establish offices at four different sections of the city to cash our notes to the amount of $40,000 every day and each person was allowed to cash only one $1 note. Tallies were issued in the middle of the night and with these tallies persons were enabled to cash their notes at the offices mentioned. In order to get a meager profit by cashing a $1 note one had to pass a night in the open air. This must be considered as bad administration. Persons of reputable standing would not like to go to cash their notes in this way and therefore those who do get notes cashed are only cunning traders or employed beggars. Finding that such a measure would contribute no material benefit to our notes, while it would affect the name of our government, we decided to give up this measure.

Measure II. In order to recover the credit of our notes we have taken great efforts to raise their value. Being in great financial stringency the government could not repay its old debts due to this bank,

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, travesing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province,

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

while this bank could not raise any loans for lack of good securities. The only way open for us is to get a wide circulation of our notes. As a remedial measure we accepted remittances on Shanghai every day for which we gave a better rate than that quoted in the market. However, as the funds which we had with which to meet these remittances were limited, while our bank was obliged to re-issue the notes accepted for remittances, this means of raising the value of our notes proved of no effect.

At end of August 6th year:
Quotation of our notes..... $0.76
At end of August 6th year:
Amount of notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes..... 61,341,846
At end of September 6th year:
Quotation of our notes..... 0.745
At end of September 6th year:
Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes 61,826,650

Measure III. As there was no means to raise the value of our notes for the reasons given above, an arrangement was made with the government whereby all the railway companies as well as all the collecting offices of the government would accept the notes of our bank in payment of fares, etc.

By this means it was hoped that the value of our notes might be raised and at the same time the financial market might be improved. To our great disappointment not only our expectations were not realised, but war broke out between the North and South and all the railways were engaged for transportation of troops and provisions. When there was only a small quantity of goods transported by the various railways the freight collected was also small and so there was a very small collection of our notes. Furthermore, General Tuan Chi-jui retired from the premiership, thereby causing a great alarm throughout the country with the result that our notes fell in value day after day.

At the end of October of the 6th year:
Quotation of our notes..... $0.741
At the end or October of the 6th year:
Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes 61,180.433
At the end of November of the 6th year:
Quotation of our notes..... 0.638
At the end of November of the 6th year:
Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes..... 63,555,334

Measure IV. After the change of cabinet the political situation became worse than ever. When it was found that the proposal of the Ministry of Finance to raise the value of the Peking notes with the proceeds of the Currency Loan could not be carried out the bank again requested the government to issue a short term loan with which we intended to pledge for a loan in silver with a foreign bank for the redemption of our notes. Without apprehending the real facts the public made complaints against us, then we informed the government that there was too great a difference between the amount of the short term loan and that of the notes issued and unless the amount of the loan was increased it would not be sufficient to redeem all our notes. Therefore a proposal was made to allot the Long and Short Term Loans in equal proportions. At the same time subscription for shares was invited among the merchants after the amendment of the rule was made and remittances were also accepted in order to reduce the notes in circulation.

At the end of December of 6th year:
Quotation of our notes..... $0.613
At the end of December of 6th year:
Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes..... 65,028,402
At the end of Jan. of 7th year:
Quotation of our notes..... 0.592
At the end of Jan. of 7th year:
Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes..... 59,392,724
At the end of February of the 7th year:
Quotation of our notes..... 0.592
At the end of February of the 7th year:
Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes..... 59,587,759

Measure V. There was a little rise in the value of our notes when the National Loan was issued in March of the 7th year but very few persons subscribed to the loan at first. The subscription list of this loan was closed when the date of drawing was approaching and only until then people began to apply for the loan. Notwithstanding the issue of the loan, the redemption of our notes was only carried out at the end of June when the value of the notes was still going down. Since the end of June the general situation became more unsettled thus causing the money market to become very tight and the rate of interest to rise higher day by day. As the notes fell in value daily the bank could not do anything but request the Ministry of Finance to stop calling upon this bank for further advances.

At the end of March of the 7th year:
Quotation of our notes..... $0.66
At the end of March of the 7th year:
Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes..... 62,734,346
At the end of April of the 7th year:
Quotation of our notes..... 0.658
At the end of April of the 7th year:
Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes..... 66,867,729
At the end of May of the 7th year:
Quotation of our notes..... 0.609
At the end of May of the 7th year:
Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes..... 63,545,008
At the end of June of the 7th year:
Quotation of our notes..... 0.605
At the end of June of the 7th year:
Our notes in circulation aud amount of deposits in notes..... 58,477,262
At the end of July of the 7th year:
Quotation of our notes..... 0.5855
At the end of July of the 7th year:
Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes..... 40,072,698
At the end of August of the 7th year:
Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes..... 35,789,246
At the end of September of the 7th year:
Quotation of our notes..... 0.528
At the end of September of the 7th year:
Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes..... 44,024,309

At the end of October: Quotation of our notes..... $0.5068

At the end of October: Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes. $42,186,106

Measure VI. Since the government actually stopped asking for more advances a new life came to the Bank of China. It negotiated with different banks, both native and foreign, for cash loans to be used in redeeming its Peking notes, the value of which was thus immediately restored to more than 70 per cent of the face value.

At the end of November of the 7th year: Quotation of our notes..... $0.476

At the end of November of the 7th year: Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes..... 38,376,190

At the end of December of the 7th year: Quotation of our notes..... 0.514

At the end of December of the 7th year: Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes..... 26,516,411

At the end of January of the 8th year: Quotation of our notes..... 0.642

At the end of January of the 8th year: Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes..... 26,584,076

At the end of February of the 8th year: Quotation of our notes..... 0.727

At the end of February of the 8th year: Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes..... 26,717,951

At the end of March of the 8th year: Quotation of our notes..... 0.648

At the end of March of the 8th year: Our notes in circulation and amount of deposits in notes..... 27,639,288

The quotation of notes went down again in March owing to the suspension of the peace conference between the North and South.

The total amount of notes redeemed is as follows:

At the end of August of the 6th year: Deposits in Peking notes and notes in circulation $61,000,000

Advances made to the Ministry of Finance from September of 6th year to September of 7th year..... 18,000,000

Total..... $79,000,000

At the end of March of the 8th year: Cash deposit notes in circulation and deposits in notes 27,000,000

Actually redeemed..... $52,000,000

Redemption by Loans..... $34,000,000
Redemption by Shares..... 3,000,000
Redemption by Cash..... 15,000,000

The comparison between the present amount of notes in circulation and deposits and that at the end of August of the 6th year:

At the end of August of the 6th year..... $61,341,846
At the end of March of the 8th year..... 27,638,299

Difference..... $33,702,547

CONCLUSION

Besides effecting the reforms for raising the value of our Peking notes as stated above, our offices in Peking, Honan and Suiyuan which had suspended specie payment of their notes, have been eventually restored to their former status one after the other. Specie payment was resumed by our Honan branch at the end of last year while our branch in Suiyuan will be able to pay cash for its notes shortly as nearly all of its notes have been withdrawn from the market. The other branches that have suspended their business on account of the civil war between the North and South are those in Szechuen and Canton. These two offices were obliged to suspend their business because all their available cash had been commandeered by the local authorities of these provinces by force. Recently the military government in Canton has raised some loans to be delivered to our branch to enable it to resume specie payment of its notes on the one hand and to resume its business on the other hand. General Hsiung, Tuchun of Szechuen, has also promised to hand three-tenths of the salt revenue to our Szechuen branch to be specially used in redeeming its notes. It is therefore expected that our branches in these two provinces may be restored to their former status in a year or so. It is gratifying to say that all our branches are doing fairly well in their business.

The following table shows the increase in the issue of notes and the amount of deposit of those branches which have not suspended specie payment of their notes during the 6th and 7th years:

At the end of the 6th year:

Total amount of notes issued by those offices which had not suspended specie payment $20,720,000

Total amount of deposit of all branches 64,930,000

At the end of the 7th year:

Total amount of notes issued by those offices which had not suspended specie payment 27,230,000

Total amount of deposits of all branches 68,670,000

It may be seen that the Bank of China commands great confidence of the public and it is quite certain that its confidence was affected by the suspended specie payment of its Peking branch. Some of the foreign critics say that there are no hopes for these two banks to recover their former status simply for the reason that their branch in Peking has suspended specie payment of its notes. Of course they are not well acquainted with the real conditions of these two banks. That there will be no difficulties for these two banks to recover their former status has been clearly explained above. It is hoped that internal strife will soon cease and peace will be restored in the whole country. It is also hoped that the government may help us with more than ten millions of dollars, or some financial aid will be given us by some capitalists with which we may be able to resume payment of our notes without the least difficulty.

Commercial and Financial Notes

G. Grayrigge presided at the seventh annual meeting of the Chemor United Rubber Co. Ltd. held in Shanghai April 22. Mr. Grayrigge mentioned in his address that the area under hevea is now 1,278 acres. The net profit for the year was only Tls. 2,049.66.

Favorable exchange and the fall of shipping rates have caused a boom in the exportation of native products to the Dutch East Indies, the Philippine Islands and the Straits Settlements. Shanghai agents handling goods for these markets at present have their hands full in the execution of the orders, which are mainly for piece goods, beans, soap, toilet articles and canned goods.

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Germany was the world's chief producer and exporter of dyes prior to the war, her total exportation of dyestuffs amounting in 1913 to $54,700,000 which was however slightly less than the value of America's manufacture of dyes in 1917. The United States Tariff Commission in a recent report states the production of coal-tar dyes alone in the United States in the calendar year 1917 at $57,796,228.

The output of Japanese coal mines during the last seven years was, in tons, as follows: In 1912, 15,709,663; 1913, 17,050,267; 1914, 17,289,861; 1915, 15,488,828; 1916, 17,476,803; 1917, 19,887,147; and 1918 (estimated), 20,835,254 tons. It will be seen that, compared with the output for 1915, which is the smallest during the last seven years, the 1918 estimate shows an increase of about 35 per cent.

At the annual general meeting of the Kroewoek Java Plantations Ltd. held in Shanghai April 22, W. S. Davidson, who presided, mentioned in the course of his address to the assembled shareholders that the profits disclosed by the Dutch Company's working account was 168,440 florins, which compared unfavorably with the previous year when the profit was 294,000 florins. However, said Mr. Davidson, the directors had no hesitation in recommending that a dividend of Tls. 0.60 per share should be paid as there would still be liquid assets of over Tls. 35,000 in excess of current liabilities.

New Books and Publications

Financing China

Foreign Financial Control in China, by T. W. Overlach. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1919.

THE aim of the author of this book is to present, "—an absolutely unbiased contribution" to the work of bringing about "—a generous, tolerant spirit of mutual respect" among the nations that are interested in the Far East. It "would go far towards preventing further hostilities, if each nation, with unprejudiced mind, would candidly consider the claims of an opponent as well as its own and would seek to strike a fair balance by mutual concession."

He starts with an introduction in which he sets forth the meaning of the various terms he uses. Much of this introduction is given to an exposition of the word "control." After the formal definitions are over the reader feels that there is a distinction in Mr. Overlach's mind to which he gives but indirect expression; namely, a distinction between legitimate control, which "consists merely of a legitimate protection of the financier," and an illegitimate control, which consists of an "exercise of administrative control" or "an assumption of territorial supremacy." It is along this line of a reasonable distinction between legitimate and illegitimate control that Mr. Overlach's chief contribution ought to lie.

A large part of the book is historical. Each important nation is considered in its relations to China. England's tendencies, we are told, are "cosmopolitan;" Russia has sought land and political control; "French control in China. . . . is, in spirit, somewhat political," and again "France had to fall in line with the race for empire and economic expansion." Germany has striven exclusively for national advantage. With regard to Japan, we are told ". . . . a permanent peace, but a Japanese peace, a *pax Japonica*, such is the secret of Japan's control in China." The United States has maintained "a consistent attitude of unsefishness."

When, after his historical exposition, the author, toward the end of the book, comes back to the question—What is legitimate control?—he answers but lamely. His practical conclusion is this: "Left now to work out her salvation, . . . China's progress would be painfully slow and surely harmful to foreign interests; therefore the necessity of a mild and friendly form of international financial control."

This practical advice follows such statements as this: "The foreigners were eager to build railroads, not because they thought the Chinese needed the railroads, but because the foreigners needed the profit of the railroads," and an analysis of China's foreign trade, which endeavors to show that the "unfavorable balance" is the result of foreign encroachment and is disadvantageous to China.

Foreign financial control, then, seems to be a bad thing for China, but at the same time it seems to be the only thing. The author's compromise is "a *mild and friendly form*" of such control.

Surely a better general principle than this can be found. The following is suggested: Let the distinction between legitimate and illegitimate control rest upon the answer to the question "Will the suggested control be for the welfare of China or will it not?" A square stand for the welfare of China and a program based upon it seems a better ground for common friendly action than the cautious "balance of mutual concession."

The inaccuracies of statement in the book are few. On page 94, for instance, we are told that the Peking-Kalgan line is "a Russian venture." This line is Chinese and was built by Chinese with the profits from the Peking-Mukden Railway.

Incorrect inferences are more numerous. The following is an example: "Last, not least, has Japan welcomed the decision of the United States to enter the war. She has gladly offered the protection of American interests in the whole Pacific and a close cooperation with the United States in the pursuance of the war. In return for these services, she has now received an acknowledgment of her 'special interests' in China by the government of the United States." Whatever may be the correct explanation of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, this certainly is not it.

The book is worth reading and the author deserves thanks for his attempt to give an impartial unbiased exposition of the relations of the various nations to China. He holds to this ideal better than most writers upon recent events in the Far East.

C. F. REMER.

St. John's University, Shanghai.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: C. T. Basha, New York; Mrs. M. Dowal, New York; E. A. Laver, New York; L. Raeburn, London; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Norton, San Francisco; G. E. Reishenback, New York; Mr. and Mrs. P. Norton, Washington; F. C. Charman; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Sebbeth; Mr. and Mrs. Y. H. Yebiko, Japan; Y. Yasuo, Japan; Draphmarcy, New York; Lt. A. C. Rhompson, New York; J. M. G. Vierna, Kaifeng; C. McCaslin, Newchwang; F. W. Frost, New York; David Sommers, St. Louis; F. Sommers, St. Louis, J. A. Baer, St. Louis; S. Styffe, Boston; F. B. Wreak; L. Ngantao, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Harwood; J. Murdock; Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Rennston; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wilson, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dewoody, New York; Miss McLellan, New York; R. L. Ellis, San Francisco; C. S. Robinson, New York; J. C. Ferrier, London; M. E. Lautman; L. A. Carter; Miss M. M. Carter; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gallagher, Shanghai; Mrs. F. H. Williams, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Worby, H. C. Taylor, Melbourne; W. W. Stewart; L. Vixtor; Morehead, New York; Mrs. Vleaver; J. W. Miller; J. H. Crocker, Ningpo; A. Ullrych, Vladivostock; Com. and Mrs. Hutton, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. M. Malini, New York; Miss A. Guffin, Soochow; P. Louriro, Peking; P. Vouvet, Hongkong; J. F. Price, St. Louis; F. Takagoki, Yokohama; D. A. Menocal, Boston; J. Nozaki, Hongkong; H. H. Williams, Hongkong; Mrs. C. K. Bennett, Peking; D. C. Smith; H. B. Niles, Hankow; H. R. Pielsen, Hankow; H. F. Payne, Peking; R. Andersen, Peking; R. Gilbert, Peking.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mrs. Kearney, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Arena and children, New York; W. Goodwig, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Chapen; Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Fitchford; Prof. Putman, San Francsico; Miss K. Walker, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Pellisier, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. A. Ulluyeb, Vladivostock; N. Keeler, Chinkinang; Mrs. L. A. Street, Local; R. D. Pitt, Ningpo; A. E. Watkins, Chinkiang; E. H. Colleyshaw, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Cassey, Chefoo; F. E. Thoresen, Amoy; Mr. C. A. Thompson, Washington; Lewis Peak, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. D. Fraser, Peking; N. B. Karaujia, New York; A. E. Walkins; E. W. Adams; H. R. Cartwright, Zanzibar; Arenianavitch, Zanzibar; Major G. W. Simmons, St. Louis; F. J. Hood, Shanghai.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week; Jocques Klemantaski, Harbin; W. E. Smith, U. S. A.; M. Goldin, Vladivostock; N. Brockansky, Vladivostock; L. Durchmor, Vladivostock; L. Penttela, Vladivostock; E. Judah, Local; C. F. Just, Ottawa; Chas. Studer, Tientsin; Mrs. A. Maltchenko, Tientsin; A. L. Leschot, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Rt. Sexton, New York; J. W. Crossland, U. S. A.; G. K. Word, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. G. Silger, Holland; V. Semiannikor; J. H. Frantz, U. S. A.; R. R. Caldwell, U. S. A.; Max Moorhouse, Boul Loving; N. Keeler, Tientsin; H. Braithwaite, Hongkong; N. Adair; Tientsin; H. W. Diel,; Mr. and Mrs. F. Gahgman and children; M. T. Liang, Tientsin; K. T. Tsai; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Debuatel and children; Mr. and Mrs. W. Keen and children; Mr. and Mrs. de la Arene and children; G. W. Rucker, Local; F. Wagner, Vladivostock; B. N. Thomas, U. S. A.

In the United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier of Nebraska.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb of Delaware.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton of Missouri.

REPORTER, ACTING CLERK, } William A. Chapman of Ohio.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig of Montana.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Norwood F. Allman of Virginia.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins of Missouri.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

William A. Chapman,
Acting Clerk.

Recent Filings:

April 19, 1919; Cause No. 768; In re Guardianship of Stephen S. Derby, a minor; petition.

" 22, " Cause No. 763; In re petition for Bankruptcy of American Food Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; demurrer.

" 23, " Cause No. 595; In re Last Will and Testament of Lucy G. Werlich, deceased; receipts of beneficiaries and administrator.

" 23, " Cause No. 753; In re Last Will and Testament of Amy Bell, deceased; submission to jurisdiction of co-executor; oaths of executors; letters testamentary.

" 23, " Cause No. 763; In re petition for Bankruptcy of American Food Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; application for appointment of receiver.

" 23, " Cause No. 769; S. A. Hardoon v. Leong Poong; petition; summons.

" 24, " Cause No. 770; Shanghai Gas Co. Ltd., v. C. Berthel & Co., Inc.; petition; summons.

" 24, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Company; reply.

Hearings:

April 17, 1919; Cause No. 568; Sung Tsi Foong v. Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc.; on motion to dismiss.

" 17, " Cause No. 763; In re petition for Bankruptcy of American Food Manufacturing Co. Ltd; on petition.

" 17, " Cause No. 732; In re petition of Peter Ohio Nangle for change of name; on petition.

" 19, " Cause No. 768; In re Guardianship of Stephen S. Derby, a minor; on petition.

Judgments and Orders:

April 18, 1919; Cause No. 732; In re petition of Peter Ohio Nangle for change of name; decree.

„ 19, „ Cause No. 768; In re Guardianship of Stephen S. Derby, a minor; directing issuance of letters of guardianship.

„ 22, „ Cause No. 568; Sung Tsi Foong v. Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc.; dismissing action.

Assignments for Hearing:

April 30, 1919; Cause No. 763; In re petition for Bankruptcy of American Food Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

IN RE AMY BELL'S WILL

(*Filed April 14, 1919.*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Wills:** *Codicils: Holographic* codicils are valid in this jurisdiction.

2.—:—: A codicil may be holographic tho the original instrument was regularly subscribed and attested.

3.—:—: The codical may take the form of an erasure and interlineation provided it is in the decedent's handwriting and duly proved.

Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Fessenden, for the proponents.

Messrs. Fleming & Davies, by Mr. Fleming, for other parties interested.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The testimony of the two subscribing witnesses appears to be sufficient as to the due execution of the instrument here offered for probate and also as to the capacity of the testatrix. It was executed while the testatrix was in a hospital. As originally drawn its first clause bequeathed the personal estate of the testatrix "to Annie Bell sister of my late husband, John A. Bell." It appears that the instrument was then placed in the custody of a Spanish cleric, Padre Castrillo, and that about three weeks after its execution the testatrix came to him in company with her sister, Mrs. Bellyea, asked for the instrument, crossed out the words above quoted and wrote instead of the name there written "my sister A. U. Bellyea. A. Bell." The testatrix also stated, according to Padre Castrillo, that she wished to give the property to her sister.

An holographic will is valid in this jurisdiction according to prior decisions of this Court [1] and where such is the case an holographic codicil is likewise permitted.[2] Moreover, the codicil may be holographic even tho the original instrument was regularly subscribed and attested.[3] The codicil, too, may take the form of an erasure and interlineation as here [4] and the effect is to republish the whole instrument as modified by the codicil. [5]

Such being the law we think there can be no doubt that the interlineation effected by the testatrix in her own handwriting and in the presence of witnesses was a valid codicil and resulted in substituting the beneficiary then named for the previous one. Indeed the latter offered no opposition to the probate of the instrument as modified, tho represented by counsel and the opportunity was given both by published and actual notice and by adjournment for that purpose.

It is accordingly considered and decreed that the instrument "Exhibit A" attached to the petition be admitted to probate as the last will and testament of the said deceased and that letters testamentary issue to the parties therein named as executors upon their taking the oath and (in the case of one) submitting to the jurisdiction of this Court, bond being expressly waived.

1. *In re* Lucy Lucker's will, Cause No. 548, Millard's Review VIII, 151; *In re* Alberta C. K. Fitch's will, Cause No. 736, March 8, 1919.
2. *Maryland:* Brown's Ex'r v. Tilden, 5 H. & J. 371.
   Montana: Barney v. Hays, 11 Mont. 571, 29 Pac. 282, 28 Am. St. Rep. 495.
   Virginia: Perkins v. Jones, 84 Va. 358, 4 S. E. 833, 10 Am. St. Rep. 863.
3. *In re* Soher, 78 Cal. 477, 21 Pac. 8; Barney v. Hayes, 11 Mont. 99, 27 Pac. 384.
4. LaRue v. Lee, 63 W. Va. 388, 60 S. E. 388, 13 Prob. Rep. 442
5. *In re* Ladd's Estate, 94 Cal. 670.

Proposed Rules of Procedure for American Courts in China

TITLE I

COURTS

A. THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

a. *Organization.*

Sec. 1. **Establishment.** A court is hereby established to be called the United States Court for China. (Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 3934, sec. 1.)

Sec. 2. **Officers.** There shall be a district attorney, a marshal, and a clerk [1] of said court, with authority possessed by the corresponding officers of the district courts in the United States as far as may be consistent with the conditions of the laws of the United States and said treaties. The judge of said court and the district attorney, who shall be lawyers of good standing and experience, marshal, and clerk shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. (Id. sec. 6.)

1. *Bonds; Deputies.* The marshal and the clerk of said court shall be required to furnish bond for the faithful performance of their duties, in sums and with sureties to be fixed and approved by the judge of the court. They shall each appoint, with the written approval of said judge, deputies at Canton and Tientsin, who shall also be required to furnish bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, which bonds shall be subject, both as to form and sufficiency of the sureties, to the approval of said judge. (Id. sec. 8).

Sec. 3. **Other Functionaries.** On application of either party and advance of the fees, the consul [1] shall compel the attendance of any witness within his jurisdiction before himself, referees, or, *commissioners.* [2] (China Court Regulations (1864) sec. 12.)

1. Under sec. 1 of the act last above cited this power may now be exercised by the Judge of the United States Court.
2. The Act of Congress of August 11, 1848 (9 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, ch. 150, sec. 13) authorized "the commissioner of the United States * * to hear and decide all cases, criminal and civil, which may come before him under the provisions of this Act."

   "The Act of 1860 did not purport to abolish the office of Commissioner nor to take away his original jurisdiction to 'hear and decide all cases.' It seems rather to have been cumulative, applying to additional countries, conferring jurisdiction upon another 'functionary' (the Minister) but leaving in force existing provisions for such need as might arise." In *re* Fitch's Estate, U. S. Court for China, No. 736; Yao Sui-Dong v. American Food Mfg. Co., No. 740.

Sec. 4. **Commissioners.** In addition to the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States in pursuance of Acts of Congress now in force, or that may be hereafter enacted, the judge of the district court * * may appoint commissioners, who shall reside at such places as he may designate in the order of appointment, and who shall perform the duties and exercise the powers conferred upon justices of the peace by this Act. (Act of Congress of March 3, 1899, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. III. ch. 429, sec. 408. *Compare* Act of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, ch. 786, sec. 6.)

The Commissioner is a magistrate. (Act of March 3, 1899, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. III, sec. 272.)

b. *Jurisdiction.*

Sec. 6. **Original.** The United States Court for China * * shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases and judicial proceedings whereof jurisdiction may now be exercised by United States consuls and ministers by law and by virtue of treaties between the United States and China, except in so far as the said

jurisdiction is qualified by section two of this Act. (Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, ch. 3934, sec. 1.)

This court also has concurrent jurisdiction with the consular court in cases cognizable by the latter. In *re* Fitch's Estate, No. 736; Yao Sui-dong v. American Food Mfg. Co., No. 740.

Sec. 7. **Appellate.** From all final judgments of the consular court either party shall have the right of appeal to the United States court for China. (Id., sec. 2.)

From Korea. Appeal may be taken to the United States court for China from any final judgment of the consular courts of the United States in Korea so long as the rights of extraterritoriality shall obtain in favor of the United States. (Id.)

From Commissioner. An appeal also lies from the judgment of the commissioner in a contested cause, criminal, civil (where the amount involved is not less than $50), and probate. (Act of March 3, 1899, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. III, ch. 429, sec. 441; Act of June 6, 1900, Act of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, ch. 786, secs. 940, 995, 996).

Sec. 8. **Supervisory.** The said United States court for China shall have and exercise supervisory control over the discharge by consuls and vice-consuls of the duties prescribed by the laws of the United States relating to the estates of decedents in China. * * * Such consul or vice-consul shall pay no claims against the estate without the written approval of the judge of said court, nor shall he make sale of any of the assets of said estate without first reporting the same to said judge and obtaining a written approval of said sale. * * * The said judge shall have power to require at any time reports from consuls or vice-consuls in respect of all their acts and doings relating to the estate of any such deceased person. (Id.)

Sec. 9. **Of the Commissioner.** The commissioners shall be *ex officio* justices of the peace,[1] recorders, and probate[2] judges, and shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers, civil and criminal, imposed or conferred on the United States commissioners[3] by the general laws of the United States and the special laws applicable to the district.

They shall also have power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of restraint of liberty, which writs shall be made returnable before a district judge, and like proceedings shall be had thereon as if the same had been granted by the judge under the general laws of the United States in such cases. The commissioners shall also have the powers of notaries public. (Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, ch. 786, sec. 6.)

1. *Justices of the Peace.*
Criminal.
A justice's court has jurisdiction of the following crimes:
(1) Larceny, where the punishment therefor may be imprisonment in the county jail or by fine;
(2) Assault, or assault and battery, not charged to have been committed with intent to commit a felony, or in the course of a riot, or with a dangerous weapon, or upon a public officer in the discharge of his duties;
(3) Of any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail, or by fine, or by both. (Act of Congress of March 3, 1899, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. III, Id. sec. 410.)
The commissioner has power to issue a warrant of arrest. (secs. 271, 272.)
Civil. A justice's court has jurisdiction, but not exclusive, of the following actions:
(1) For the recovery of money or damages only, when the amount claimed does not exceed one thousand dollars;
(2) For the recovery of specific personal property, when the value of the property claimed and the damages for the detention do not exceed one thousand dollars;
(3) For the recovery of any penalty or forfeiture, whether given by statute or arising out of contract, not exceeding one thousand dollars;
(4) Also, to give judgment without action upon the confession of the defendant for any of the cases specified in this section, except for a penalty or forfeiture imposed by statute. (Act of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, sec. 703, p. 443.)
Limitations. The jurisdiction conferred by the last section does not extend, however—
(1) To an action in which the title to real property shall come in question;
(2) To an action for false imprisonment, libel, slander, malicious prosecution, criminal conversation, seduction, upon a promise to marry, in actions of an equitable nature or in admiralty causes. (Id. sec. 703.)

2. *Probate.* The commissioners appointed in pursuance of this Act and other laws of the United States have jurisdiction within their respective precincts, subject to the supervision of the district judge, in all testamentary and probate matters; that is,
(1) To take proof of wills;
(2) To grant and revoke letters testamentary, of administration, and of guardianship;
(3) To direct and control the conduct and settle the accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians;
(4) To direct the payment of debts and legacies, and the distribution of the estates of intestates;
(5) To order the sale and disposal of the real and personal property of deceased persons;
(6) To order the renting, sale, or other disposal of the real and personal property of minors;
(7) To take the care and custody of the person and estate of a lunatic or habitual drunkard, and to appoint and remove guardians therefor; to direct and control the conduct of such guardians, and to settle their accounts;
(8) To direct the admeasurement of dower. (Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Secs. I, Ch. 786, sec. 763.)

3. *United States Commissioners* were first provided by the Act of February 20, 1812. (2 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, ch. 24.)
And their duties under the Revised Statutes, substantially as they are now prescribed, were summarized as follows by Mr. Justice Brown, in U. S. v. Allred, 155 U. S. 591, 39 Law. ed., 273:
"To issue warrants for offenses against the United States; to cause the offenders to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, for trial, and to order the removal of offenders to other districts (sec. 1014); to hold to security of the peace and for good behavior (section 727); to carry into effect the award or arbitration, or decree of any consul of any foreign nation; to act as judge or arbitrator in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of any vessels belonging to the nations whose interests are committed to his charge; and to enforce obedience by imprisonment until such award, arbitration, or decree is complied with (section 728); to take bail and affidavits in civil causes (section 945); to discharge poor convicts imprisoned for non-payment of fines (section 1042); to take oaths and acknowledgments (section 1778); to institute prosecutions under the laws relating to crimes against the elective franchise, and civil rights of citizens, and to appint persons to execute warrants thereunder (sections 1982-1985); to issue search warrants authorizing internal revenue officers to search premises, where a fraud upon the revenue has been committed (section 3462); to issue warrants for deserting foreign seamen (section 5280); to summon masters of vessels to appear before him and show cause why process should not issue against such vessel (section 4546); to issue warrants for and examine persons charged with being fugitives from justice (sections 5270, 5271); and to take testimony and proofs of debt in bankruptcy proceedings, sections 5003, 5076.
While their duties are thus prescribed by law, and while they are, to a certain extent, independent in their statutory and judicial action, there is no law providing how their duties shall be performed; and so far as relates to their administrative action, we think they were intended to be subject to the orders and directions of the court appointing them."

B. THE CONSULAR COURTS

Sec. 10. *Jurisdiction.* The consuls of the United States in the cities of China to which they are respectively accredited shall have the same jurisdiction as they now possess [1] in civil cases where the sum or value of the property involved in the controversy does not exceed five hundred dollars United States money and in criminal cases where the punishment for the offense charged cannot exceed by law one hundred dollars fine or sixty days' imprisonment, or both, and shall have power to arrest, examine, and discharge accused persons or commit them to the said court. (Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, ch. 3934, sec. 2.)

1. "The jurisdiction which they then 'possessed' was, as already shown, subject to the original jurisdiction of the Commissioner and the Minister. The consuls never did possess *exclusive* jurisdiction; consequently there was none such to retain. Their jurisdiction having always been concurrent with that of the Commissioner and the Minister, so now, under the act of 1906, it became concurrent, within the specified limits, with that of this court." In *re* Fitch's Estate, No. 736; Yao Sui-Dong v. American Food Mfg. Co., No. 740.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of AMY BELL, Deceased.	Cause No. 753
	Estate No. 256
	NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned have been appointed Executors of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 19, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

EDWARD BELL,
G. CASTRILLO,
Executors,
9, Thorne Road,
c/o Shanghai Building Co. Inc.,
Shanghai, China.

April 19, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of Marie E. Belleville Deceased.	Cause No. 760
	Special Proceeding No. 288
	NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 5, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

RUTH LINN FRASER,
61 Range Road,
Shanghai, China.

April 5, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of NINA ISADORE KEISER, Deceased.	Cause No. 766
	Estate No. 289
	NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 19, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

WALTER B. NANCE,
Special Administrator,
c/o Soochow University,
Soochow, China.

April 19, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of JOHN D. ABERLY Deceased.	Cause No. 610
	Estate No. 226
	NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 12, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS,
Executor,
Gaston, Willams & Wigmore,
4, The Bund,
Shanghai, China.

April 12, 1919.